

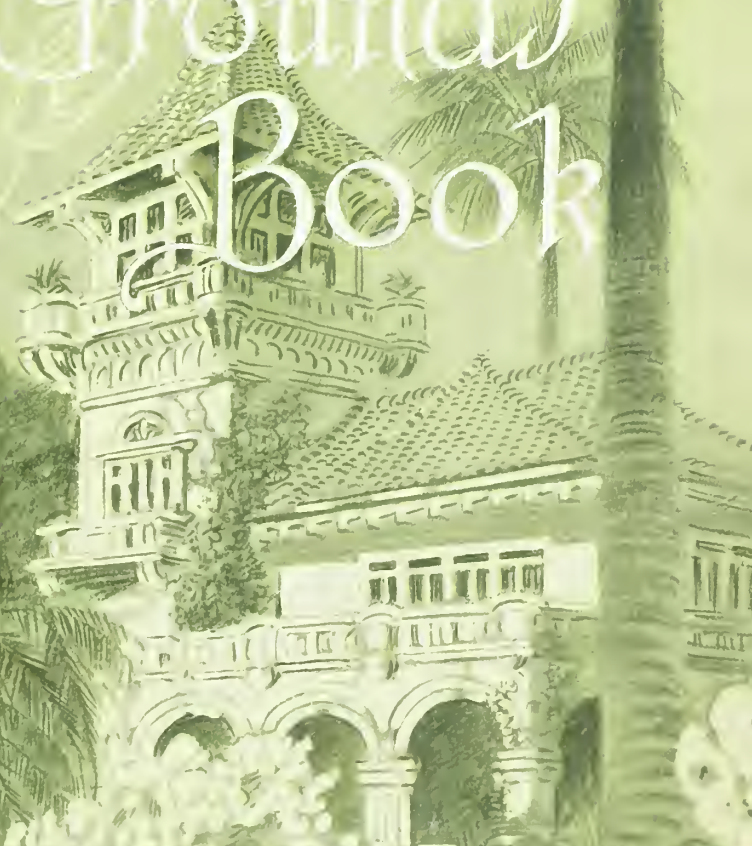
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1919

The Beautiful Grounds & Book



Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco Florida



Landscape View, Showing the Principle of "Framing In" the "Picture"



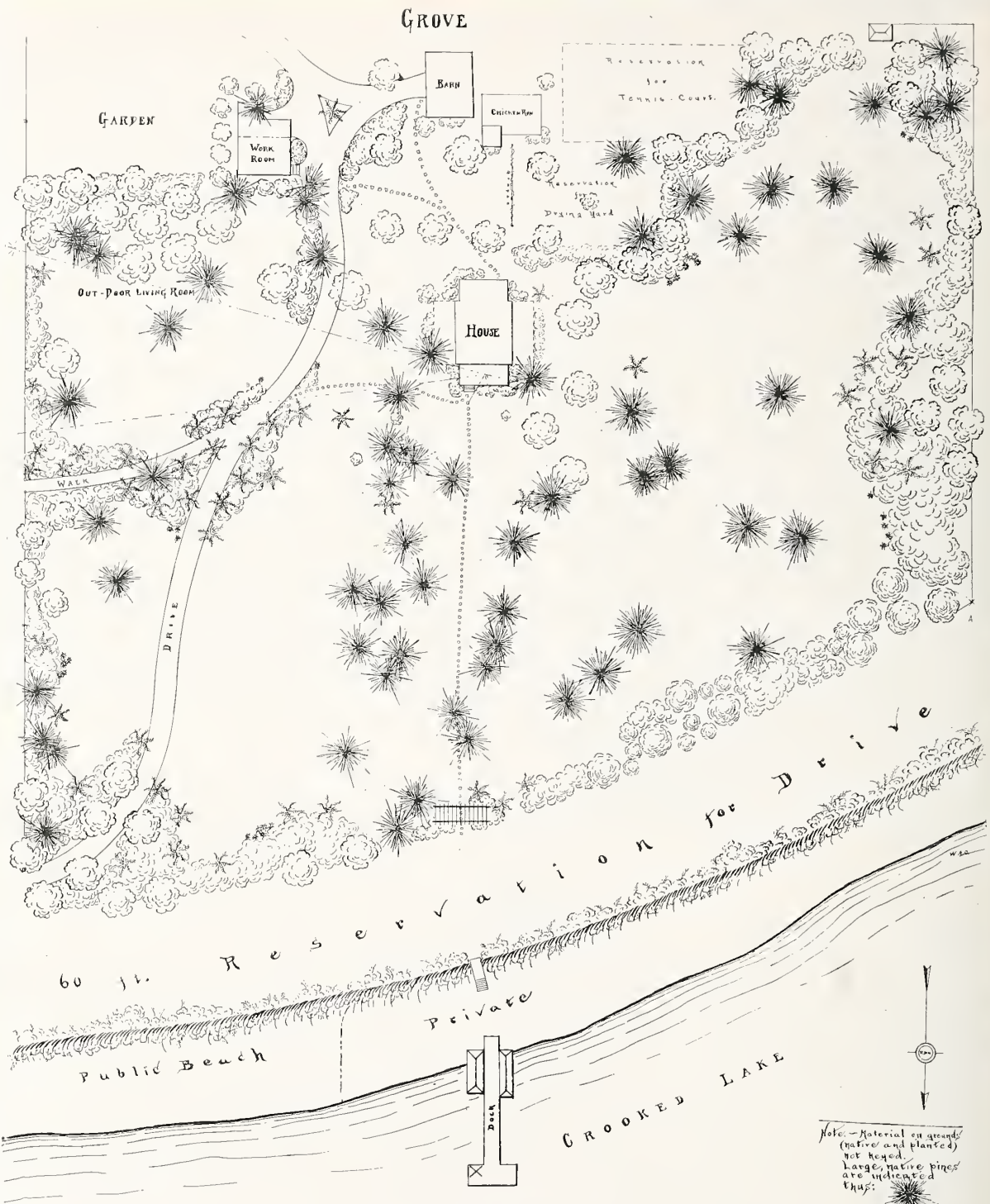
A Very Attractive Landscape Planting, Showing How It Should Be Done

The
Beautiful
Grounds
Book
for 1919



Washington Palms—Hardy and Fast-Growing

Royal Palm Nurseries
Reasoner Brothers
Oneco, Florida, U.S.A.
Established 1883




LAKE SIDE

PLANTING PLAN FOR GROUNDS OF WINTER RESIDENCE IN FLORIDA OF
MR. R. D. WIRT AT CROOKED LAKE, POLK COUNTY

ooo

DESIGNED BY REASONER BROTHERS, ONECO, MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

JUNE, 1918

Note: Material on grounds
(native and planted)
not keyed.
Large, native pines
are indicated
thus: 

Scale 1 inch = 20 feet.



TRULY ARTISTIC AND ATTRACTIVE LANDSCAPE VIEWS IN FLORIDA ARE RARE INDEED. THIS CHARMING NATURAL PLANTING IS ONE OF THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL RULE. NOTE THE WIDE EXPANSE OF OPEN LAWN, THE PICTURESQUE TREES, AND FREE, NATURAL BORDER PLANTING

Landscaping

LANDSCAPING is the artistic expression of an interpretation of nature in the planting of grounds; it is not the scattering of a miscellaneous collection of plants over any given area in checker-board effect.

This is not meant to advise turning a small area of ground over to a tangled wilderness to make it appear natural. Either extreme may be bad.

It must be remembered that nature works with all the earth as a canvas, and with larger ideas in view than mere landscaping—our mimicry of nature should cease before we salt our ponds to imitate the sea!

While it is true that the best effects are the result of good taste and judgment, it is also true that both of these essential prerequisites may not compensate for lack of practical information on soils, climate, adaptability of plant materials, how to plant, how to care for plants, and a variety of more or less intimately related subjects.

There are many charming bits of landscape work in our towns that are the result of efforts of the veriest amateurs. YET by the use of a goodly measure of taste and judgment they successfully carried out well-defined plans for improvement of grounds that, while perhaps lacking in detailed perfection, resulted in effects that were so strikingly attractive and well balanced in the conception as to be truly artistic. And still this too-great dependence upon personnel is unsafe, however great one's confidence may be, especially from the practical standpoint.

It must be remembered that the landscape is as much "picture" as the work of any artist—more so, in fact, for it is the basis upon which all art in pictorial work is founded. Analysis shows that there should be a central feature in the landscape picture before which all else should be subservient and to which all else should lend aid in enhancing that one dominant feature which in the instance of home landscaping is the home itself.

Any planting which in any way serves to confuse this central theme or which, because of its too-great prominence, distracts the attention of the observer from the unity of the picture, is essentially bad. To produce a harmonious effect the following suggestions, necessarily short for sake of brevity, should be considered:

The grounds to be planted should be enclosed by heavy border plantings on sides and at rear, leaving a large open space for lawn in front. (The matter of dimensions is purely relative, of course.) It should consist of materials in different sizes, larger at rear down to smallest in front. The reason for this is obvious. The margin of the border should be irregularly broken into promontories, bays and deep recesses. The border should be comparatively narrow and shallow in front, getting deeper and heavier as the rear is approached. The foliage texture in the border should be varied. This gives splendid opportunity for the exercise of taste and judgment in securing artistic effects. The lighter the foliage in color and texture the greater the effect of distance, and vice versa.

Drives and paths should be direct without showing straight lines except in circumscribed areas—circumstances alter cases. No curves should be abrupt if it can be avoided, and in any event some excuse for such turn should be given—by presence of building or by the planting of shrubbery and trees. Drives and paths should follow the margin plantings more or less closely—the open space should remain intact.

The sky-line should be irregular but not like a picket fence—irregularity may become monotonous. A group of tall, spire-like trees serves nicely to break up a continuous line.

GROUP PLANTS.—Don't scatter them to the four corners of the area to be planted. And don't scatter the groups—groups can look lonely and isolated as well as single specimens. Aimless scattering of plants and groups has an indefinite, "loose-jointed" appearance and shows lack of purpose. They should be placed with some clear relation to surrounding plants and objects.

The foregoing remarks are general in their application and should be so considered. As fundamental principles, however, they apply to the country estate and to the town lot alike, though judgment must be exercised in the application. In the matter of town lots it is best to include several homes in the one scheme. This is being effectively worked out in many places and gives so much more dignity and character to the town. Even in the larger cities the same idea of dispensing with railings and fences is becoming increasingly popular. There is no excuse for a fence but as a protection against lawlessness, and there is no excuse for lawlessness except official incompetence.

Ornamental Gardening

The Gulf Coast region of this country is beyond question the "garden and playground" of the Nation. Our mild climate both during winter and summer as well as most excellent general health conditions make this perfectly obvious to anyone at all familiar with the situation.

Because of this fact it is very unfortunate that relatively little earnest consideration has been devoted to the primary and fundamental necessity for properly planted grounds and a well-defined and typical "tropical landscape art" in this much-favored territory. California has left us far to the rear in this which, considering our much more favorable conditions here, is scarcely to our credit.

Florida gardens in particular have had scant consideration accorded them as a general thing, though there are some few choice examples of good gardening in the State. Usually we have been content with cluttering up our grounds with a checker-board miscellany of plants, entirely devoid of any definite plan. Even avenues, when planted, are often a polyglot mixture in accordance with the varying tastes of individual home owners.

But we are passing that stage; we are learning to appreciate truly artistic composition, and it is eminently fitting that the leading sub-tropical ornamental Nursery of the South should assume a leading part in this work. The "Landscape Service" feature of our business has been prominent for some years. We ask that our customers who are interested in improving their grounds read carefully the following. To those who prefer to work out their own problems we offer some suggestions in landscaping, reprinted from a former publication of ours; for those desiring our assistance we offer the following:

Make a sketch-plan of the property you contemplate improving, showing all dimensions and approximate direction, and locate on it all buildings, drives, paths, fences, or other improvements, trees and shrubs that are to remain as permanent plantings, slope of land if appreciable, entrances to grounds and buildings, and, in fact, any points that would be of value in arranging the planting. Then write us fully as to YOUR IDEAS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Possibly we will not approve of them, in which case we will tell you so. But in any event we wish to get your viewpoint, as it is helpful always. We will then make suggestions for development of the property in a general way, and also tell you what it would cost to make a detailed planting plan.

We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purpose of gain in itself, as we figure all charges on a cost-basis, and on the other hand, neither is it a "gift" to be collected out of the price of the plants. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting, which should be ample recompense in itself!

FINALLY. For a third of a century this firm has been building up, by steady, consistent growth, the largest and most valuable nursery stock of its kind in the East, maintaining exchange communication with the leading Tropical Botanical Gardens and Experiment Stations of the World. We have tried out thousands of new and valuable subjects and by close study and observation have amassed data invaluable to the planting public which we are glad to share with our customers.

Moreover, the large volume of business we handle makes it possible for us to maintain a competent staff for planning and planting work and we have with us experts who have had experience of a decade and more in ornamental subtropical gardening and landscaping and who, by education and training as well as experience, are capable of satisfactorily handling any of the problems that confront the Florida planter.

Not only are we prepared to plan for residence grounds, but we would be glad to have civic committees, and others interested in the development of larger public enterprises as parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, etc., consult with us on planting matters at any time. We prefer, of course, to have them visit the nurseries, not only to look over our immense stock, but also to go over the plans with us at first hand. If that is not possible, however, write us fully, sending plat of the grounds and all details, and we will take the matter up at once.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES,
ONECO, FLORIDA

Planting and Potting Suggestions

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.—Newly cleared land, especially in Florida, is "sour" (acid) to a greater or less degree. This may be corrected, if not too much so, by cultivation, opening up the soil and allowing it to become thoroughly aerated before planting. Otherwise lime should be applied in quantity depending upon the degree of acidity. No specific amounts can be prescribed because of wide range of variation in soils. In cases where the planter is in doubt, the matter should be taken up with the State chemist.

In making holes in which to set the individual plants, remember that the larger the better, three feet across being small enough, though of course smaller holes will do if the plants are properly set out and otherwise cared for. When planting, fill the hole with *top-soil* in which is incorporated from several shovelfuls to a wheelbarrow load of well-rotted manure, past the burning stage, depending upon plant, soil, conditions, etc. The use of manure applies especially to ornamentals—in planting citrus trees it is open to objection. Also in planting extensive areas good manure can not be obtained in sufficient quantity. However, Florida soils are naturally deficient in humus (decomposed organic matter) and for that reason manure, or some other form of humus, is preferable where it can be obtained. In addition to humus as fertilizer, blood-and-bone, tankage and other fertilizers are valuable organic forms that are readily available.

ARRIVAL OF PLANTS.—Plants should be removed from the package or box as soon as possible after reaching destination. Frequently, however, it is impossible to plant them out at once, in which case see that roots are wet, then stand the rolls of plants around in cool, shady places, seeing they do not suffer for want of water. They can remain this way several days without injury. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" (planted in trenches) on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward they will be all the better for it. Should any of the plants

appear wilted, they should be placed in luke-warm water, with the packing moss about their roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will renew their vigor whether actually wilted or not.

SETTING.—Assuming that the soil has been put in proper condition, the plants and trees can be set in their proper places at once. If the plants are from pots, set them considerably deeper than they were in the pot, the distance depending on size of plant, etc. Set without disturbing the roots—*never try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!* Field plants, when dug, lose the larger portion of their feed-

ing roots and have to be cut back proportionately and in some cases planted a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. (Exception is here taken especially to citrus stock.) The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and when planted allowed plenty of room to assume a natural position. Pack the soil well in and around the roots with hands and feet—this is very important. Use plenty of water. Always mulch the ground around with grass, straw, or similar materials. Some more tender plants require shade for some time and all plants are better for shade for the first few days. **BUT THIS ABOVE ALL: See that they never lack for water until established!**

PLANTING GRAFTED STOCK.—Mangos, Avocados, the rare Bougainvilleas and other grafted subjects should receive special attention in the matter of planting. Set the ball of earth several inches below the surface and so that soil can be later pulled around the stem to discourage sprouting from below the union and thus choking out the graft, and also to afford protection to as much as possible of the graft, in the cases of more tender subjects. We quite frequently receive complaints of grafted stock flowering or fruiting as the common strain when it was because caution was not exercised to prevent the plants sprouting below the union and so killing out the finer variety.

POTTING.—While plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were removed from. As they fill up the pots with roots they should be potted on into sizes next larger. When small it is necessary only to place a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the pots run up to five- and six-inch sizes and larger, they should have several pieces of pots, pebbles, or pieces of charcoal or other coarse drainage material. To prevent soil from entirely filling this up, place a piece of well-rotted sod over the drainage material. Lack of proper drainage prevents free movement of water through the soil, the latter becomes sour, the roots die back and the plant suffers. Fill pot to about half an inch or more of top with ball of roots and potting soil, the latter composed of good loam, sand, clay, if obtainable, and well-rotted manure, past the "burning" stage, with a small amount of chemical fertilizer such as comes prepared for the purpose. Place the plants in a sheltered position where they will not be exposed to wind and sun until they show signs of recuperation.

WATERING.—This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the

bottom of the pot but never in a soggy state. Excessive watering is worse than not quite enough; judgment must be exercised in this matter, but never just wet the soil on top. It is a good idea to place the pots in a tub of water until all air is driven out of the soil, then allow the excess water to drain off completely before replacing in jardiniere. Do this once every ten days or so in addition to the regular watering. But NEVER water plants while they are standing in jardiniere — this allows water to accumulate as the surplus drains out of the pot, keeping the soil soggy and sour and has the same result, only to greater degree, as poor drainage.

FROST PROTECTION.—All parts of Florida are subject to frost to a greater or less degree—there is no such thing as "frost-line." In freezing weather, however, there are a number of ways in which tender plants may be more or less effectively protected, by means of raising the temperature a few degrees, as with smudge-fires, "blanketing," etc. The old "light-wood," pitch and other methods of creating a blanket of smoke and warm air are giving way to the cleaner, more convenient method of oil-pots. Sheds are used, sometimes merely overhead slats, as in the case of Pineapples, and at other times solid wall enclosures. Considerable expense is attached to all these methods and they are only advisable when plants are extremely susceptible to injury from cold. As a matter of fact, in frosts and light freezes it is not so much the reduced temperature that does the injury as it is the effect of the early morning sun's rays striking the plant after a freezing night's temperature. If the plants can warm up *gradually* they will not suffer. To effect this, various means are used; one of the commonest among truckers where water is available is to spray water over the plants for some time after sunrise. Tender trees on the west side of a building or other protection never suffer like those exposed to the early sun, though the west side is actually the coldest. The same effect may be secured with plants in the open by standing boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., in a tent-like formation all around the trees. Pine boughs are especially valuable for this as their needles remain on throughout the winter. While trees are very small, a light framework of stakes, etc., covered with cloth, paper or burlap, will afford ample protection, and in cases of very severe cold nights a lamp can be placed underneath. Of course provide ventilation during the day. In the case of budded or grafted trees, banking above the union is advisable as in the event of the top being frozen down, enough of the finer variety is left to give a new top the following year.

Special Planting Suggestions

NOTE.—The following remarks and classifications are not in any sense complete. We merely make the suggestions in order that the catalog may be more helpful, particularly to those not familiar with the more tropical plants we handle. In any case, reference to general catalog descriptions should always be made for further information:

I.—Color Classification of Flowering Shrubs.

a.—SHRUBS WITH FLOWERS IN RED SHADES.—*Acalypha hispida*, *Caesalpinia*, *Clerodendrum*, *Cordia*, *Hamelia*, *Hibiscus*, *Ixora*, *Jacobinia*, *Jatropha*, *Azalea*, *Lawsonia*, *Russelia*, *Butneria*, *Camellia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Callistemon*, *Nerium*, *Lantana*, *Sesbania*, *Malvaviscus*, *Rose*.

b.—SHRUBS WITH FLOWERS IN PINK SHADES.—*Assonia*, *Bauhinia*, *Bixa*, *Cestrum*, *Hibiscus*, *Lantana*, *Malpighia*, *Azalea*, *Camellia*, *Hydrangea*, *Rhodomyrtus*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Nerium*, *Melastoma*, *Punica*, *Tamarix*, *Rose*.

c.—SHRUBS WITH FLOWERS IN YELLOW SHADES.—*Allamanda*, *Alpinia*, *Artobotrys*, *Bauhinia*, *Caesalpinia*, *Cestrum*, *Hibiscus*, *Ixora*, *Lantana*, *Paritium*, *Tithonia*, *Rencalmia*, *Stenolobium*, *Thevetia*, *Acacia*, *Jasminum*, *Leonotis*, *Michelia*, *Nerium*, *Podachenium*, *Rose*.

d.—SHRUBS WITH FLOWERS IN BLUE TO PURPLE SHADES.—*Asystasia*, *Bougainvillea*, *Bauhinia*, *Duranta*, *Daedalacanthus*, *Lantana*, *Plumbago*, *Strobilanthes*, *Thunbergia*, *Tibouchina*, *Hydrangea*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Azalea*, *Allamanda*.

e.—SHRUBS WITH WHITE FLOWERS.—*Bauhinia*, *Begonia*, *Carissa*, *Cestrum*, *Chalcas*, *Datura*, *Hibiscus*, *Jasminum*, *Lantana*, *Azalea*, *Oxyanthus*, *Thunbergia*, *Lawsonia*, *Tabernaemontana*, *Warneria*, *Chionanthus*, *Abelia*, *Assonia*, *Camellia*, *Hydrangea*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Ligustrum*, *Laurocerasus*, *Osmanthus*, *Coffea*, *Spiraea*, *Pittosporum*, *Rose*, *Tetrapanax*, *Clerodendrum*, *Vinca*, *Cotoncaster*, *Viburnum*, *Toddalia*.

II.—Shrubs Bearing Attractive Berries or Fruits.

Bixa, *Chalcas*, *Clerodendrum*, *Duranta*, *Malpighia*, *Hamelia*, *Maba*, *Laurocerasus*, *Ardisia*, *Carissa*, *Coffea*, *Kumquats*, *Eleagnus*, *Triphasia*, *Bacharis*, *Cestrum*, *Ilex*, *Cotoncaster*.

III.—Fragrant Flowered Shrubs and Vines.

a.—SHRUBS.—*Artobotrys*, *Assonia*, *Chalcas*, *Acacia*, *Bauhinia*, *Cestrum*, *Datura*, *Duranta*, *Coffea*, *Abelia*, *Jasminum*, *Lawsonia*, *Oxyanthus*, *Stenolobium*, *Tabernaemontana*, *Warneria*, *Butneria*, *Laurocerasus*, *Rose*, *Michelia*, *Myrtus*, *Nerium*, *Osmanthus*, *Pittosporum*, *Viburnum*.

b.—VINES.—*Clematis*, *Deguelia*, *Nintooa*, *Pereskia*, *Gelsemium*, *Jasminum*, *Trachelospermum*.

IV.—Flowering Shrubs and Vines in Bloom November to March Period.

a.—SHRUBS.—*Acalypha hispida*, *Assonia*, *Begonia*, *Allamanda*, *Bauhinia*, *Bougainvillea*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cestrum*, *Daedalacanthus*, *Duranta*, *Azalea*, *Hibiscus*, *Jacobinia*, *Lantana*, *Jasminum*, *Plumbago*, *Russelia*, *Strobilanthes*, *Tabernaemontana*, *Camellia*, *Stenolobium*, *Thunbergia*, *Chionanthus*, *Pittosporum*, *Warneria*, *Michelia*, *Osmanthus*, *Rose*, *Tetrapanax*.

b.—VINES.—*Allamanda*, *Bougainvillea*, *Bignonia*, *Clerodendrum*, *Gelsemium*, *Tecoma*, *Trachelospermum*, *Jasminum*, *Pyrostegia*.

V.—Suited for Hedge Planting.

a.—LARGER.—*Cattleya Guava*, *Bambusa disticha*, *Camphor*, *Cinnamon*, *Oleanders*.

b.—MEDIUM TO SMALL.—*Carissa*, *Thuyas*, *Aralias*, *Severinia*, *Triphasia*, *Acalyphas*, *Snow Bush*, *Crotons*,

Hibiscus, *Tabernaemontana*, *Pittosporum*, *Ligustrum*, *Privet*, *Laurocerasus*, *Chalcas*, *Yucca* (for defense).

VI.—Adapted to Scashore Planting.

a.—TREES.—Palms in variety, *Plumiera*, *Glicicidia*, *Ficus aurea*, *Juniperus*, *Liquidambar*, *Pithecolobium*, *Ilex opaca*, *Privet*, *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Casuarina*, *Coccolobis*.

b.—SHRUBS.—*Oleander* (especially valuable), *Thevetia*, *Sesbania*, *Hibiscus*, *Guavas*, *Ixora*, *Lantana*, *Dwarf Poinciana*, *Thespesia*, *Crotons*, *Datura*, *Carissa*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Acacia*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Tamarix*, *Callistemon*, *Myrica cerifera*.

c.—VINES.—*Solanums*, *Allamanda*, *Clerodendrum thomsonae*, *Bignonia unguis-cati*, *Bougainvillea*, *Cryptostegia*.

d.—MISCELLANEOUS.—*Sansevieria*, *Vinca*, *Crinum*, *Pedilanthus*, *Hymenocallis*, *Agaves* and *Aloes* in variety, *Arundo*, *Yucca*.

VII.—Admirable Windbreak Subjects.

Because of their habit of growth, dense and compact from the ground up, the Bamboos are especially valuable and we call your attention most particularly to *B. argentea* and *striata*, which can be furnished in large quantities at low prices. The following trees are relatively quick-growing and suited for windbreak. *Cinnamon*, *Eucalyptus*, *Silk Oaks*, *Pithecolobium*, *Casuarina*, *Callitris*, *Water Oak*.

VIII.—For Ground-Cover in More or Less Shady Situations.

English Ivy, *Wandering Jew*, *Honeysuckles*, *Trailing Lantana*, *Nintooa*, *Gelsemium*, and hardy Ferns in rather moist, shady situations.

IX.—Shrubs for Shady Situations.

Azaleas, *Camellias*, *Osmanthus*, *Severinia*, *Privet*, *Hamelia*.

X.—Plants of Special Foliage Value for Securing Picturesque Effects.

Tetrapanax, *Yuccas*, *Agaves* and *Furcracas*, *Draena indivisa*, *Pandanus*, *Sansevieria*, *Nolina*, *Ornamental Grasses*.

XI.—Suggestive List for Mucky Lands.

Eucalyptus, *Oleanders*, *Bamboos*, *Magnolia*, *Palms*, *Scarlet Maple*, *Azaleas*, *Sweet Gum*, *Ilex cassine*, *Red Bay*, *Gordonia*, *Wax Myrtle*, *Cypress*, *Rhodomyrtus*, *Traveler's Tree*, *Guavas*.

XII.—Decorative Subjects of Value for Porch and Interior Decorating.

Rubber Trees, *Pandanus*, *Archontophoenix*, *Cycas*, *Hydiastele*, *Livistona chinensis*, *Ferns*, *Phoenix rupicola*, *Seaforthia*, *Thrinax*, *Hyphorbe verschaffeltii*, *Sansevieria*.

XIII.—Splendid for Window and Porch Boxes.

a.—ERECT.—*Phoenix hybrid*, *Hydrangea*, *Azaleas*, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, *N. cordata compacta*, *N. hostoniensis*, *Acalyphas*, *Crotons*, *Cuphea hyssopifolia*, *Caladiums*, *Dracaenas*, *Xanthosomas*, *Pandanus*, *Sansevieria*.

b.—TRAILING.—*Russelia*, *Hemigraphis*, *Asparagus sprengeri*, *Selaginella braunii*, *Lautaua*.

Suggestions for Northern Customers

SOMETHING more than a casual glance over this catalog will reveal a wide range of subjects adapted to pot- and tub-culture in houses at the North not at first supposed. Among the larger growing subjects and of special interest to those outside the extreme Southern area of the country, are: ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT and LEMON TREES and KUMQUATS. These woody subjects, which eventually attain dimensions of trees, may be grown successfully in pot- and tub-culture and will flower and fruit for many years. In potting up these subjects, use pots or tubs just large enough to conveniently hold the root-system of the tree without crowding or bending the main roots. Provide AMPLE DRAINAGE by holes in bottom of receptacle, covered with pieces of broken crock, cover bottom with old rotted sod, and fill up with a mixture of good sandy loam, or clay loam with some sand, a small quantity of very old manure or some good chemical fertilizer or bone-meal if obtainable. Of special importance is watering—this should be sufficiently abundant during the growing period but in winter should be light. Many think because the trees are green that they are growing and need plenty of water, but such is not the case. If the plants become yellow and sickly from any cause, remove from tub, cut off any rotten roots and re-pot in fresh soil. Little pruning will be necessary—just sufficient to keep free of any dead wood and to shape the tree up nicely. Always get budded trees, not only to secure choice kinds, but also because they flower and fruit years ahead of seedlings.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.—One of the best known and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the North is the Oleander (*Nerium*). This makes a splendid subject that can be kept in a tub for years, either as a bushy subject or trained high in standard tree form, producing a wealth of large flowers, either single or double and in a wide range of colors, in the early spring. It should be grown in a good mixture of loam, well-rotted manure and leaf mould if obtainable, kept well watered when growing but moderately rested in winter, like the orange, etc. It may be kept in a cool cellar (not freezing!) during the winter and put out in open after danger of frost is past, where it will bloom profusely. See page 30.

Other tropical flowering shrub subjects of special value for this method of culture are *Acalypha sanderi*, *Allamanda*, *Bougainvillea*, *Assonia*, *Duranta*, *Hibiscus*, *Jasminum*, *Crape Myrtle*, *Plumbago*, *Tabernaemontana*. These require much the same general culture of other subjects, except that most of them are growing even during winter under favorable conditions and need more attention to watering in consequence. The most striking exception would be *Crape Myrtle*, which should be treated essentially as *Oleander*.

Other flowering plants, not shrubs, which are of special interest, are the *Amaryllis*, particularly the magnificent *Nehrling Hybrids* (see

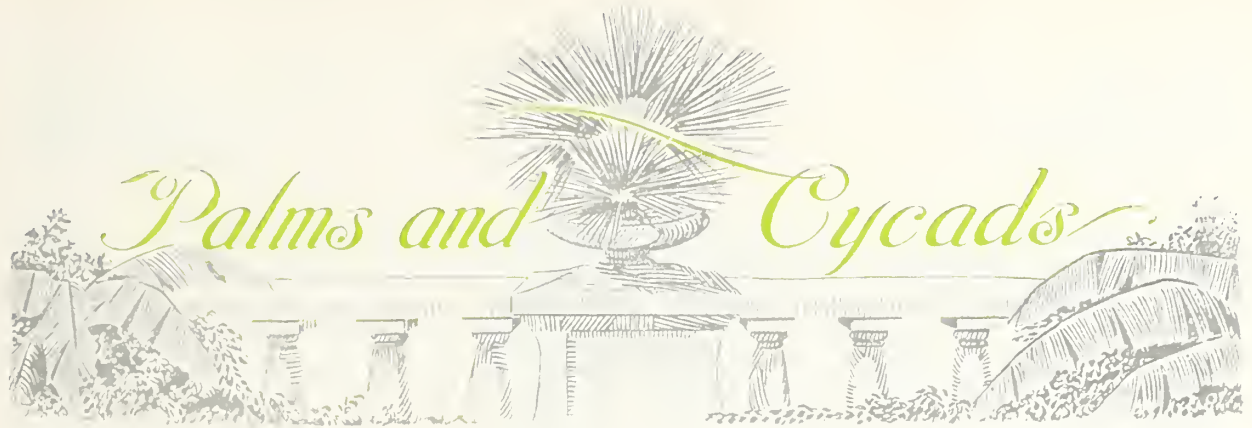
page 45 under *Hippeastrum*), *Crinum*s, *Aechmea*, *Epidendrum*, *Tillandsias*, etc. See special cultural suggestions under each heading and at head of each Department.

BAMBOOS.—This group of splendid ornamental subjects has been much overlooked by decorators in the North. Wonderful tropical effects can be created with clumps of many of them in tubs, with their graceful canes of delicate, attractive foliage. They are of very easy culture, and one of the cheapest of decorative materials for the effect obtained. We have a number of choice kinds in clumps suitable for tubbing, even up to immense clumps weighing hundreds of pounds, or down to just a few canes each. For this purpose we especially recommend *Arundinaria metake*, *Bambusa argentea striata*, *B. argentea* and *B. disticha*. Refer to pages 20-22 for descriptions and prices.

PALMS AND FERNS.—These classes of plants, and their great decorative values, are too well known to need special mention. We would only emphasize the fact that we have one of the largest and choicest collections in the country and we invite correspondence with those interested in buying in quantity, or for special large specimens.

FOR DARK ROOMS.—*Sansevieras* are particularly useful; we can supply three species in both small and large plants. See page 57 for description and remarks.





Palms and Cycads

THE PALM is not only the most *attractive* but also the most *distinctive* feature of the tropical landscape, and Florida shares with California the opportunity for planting a large variety of kinds—with the advantage in favor of Florida. Of course, the hardier types of Palms can be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, but nowhere in such variety as here. Every home should have a few palms—wherever the palm can be planted. On small grounds they will do where trees will not, because their root-system does not seriously interfere with other subjects. Palms and Citrus trees live the happiest community-existence imaginable. On smaller grounds they are of course planted singly, usually near buildings or masses of trees or shrubbery where the character of the surroundings is in harmony.

On larger grounds, however, they can be planted in groups, close enough together that the leaves will touch when the Palms mature. Nothing can equal the beauty and striking effect of such a mass planting. Only the same, or similar species should be so grouped, as with dissimilar kinds there is confusion and lack of harmony.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Palms are all pot- or tub-grown, except where otherwise noted, and may be shipped at any time of the year. For Florida planting summer is the best season.

Explanation of symbols.— * Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along the Gulf coast or Southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15 degrees Fahr. * * Those less hardy, being able to stand ordinarily a temperature of 26 degrees Fahr. * * * Tropical species not being able to stand anything beyond a faint frost. D. Especially recommended for cultivation in green-houses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

All measurements are taken in natural position, above the pots.

The Palm is one of our specialties and we grow many thousands of plants annually, and as we use no heat except for a few days in winter, they are healthy and stocky and in condition to ship at any time of the year. Make the ground very rich, and when once established they can not be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, watering and mulching should be attended to carefully until plants are established. In the fall, suspend cultivation and fertilizing to give them opportunity to harden up for the winter. During spring and summer the fertilizer can be heavily nitrogenous, but an application rich in potash can be applied to advantage in early fall to help them harden up well.

In pots, soil should be rich and drainage perfect. See potting suggestions on page 6; these are important.

Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast.

An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60 degrees and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. Even an occasional drop to 45 degrees will not kill them, but they would prefer 70 degrees most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the tops of the pots, in a half shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

A C A N T H O - P H O E N I X *crinita*. * * * Mascarene Islands. Tall, spiny palm, 50 to 60 feet, admirably adapted to greenhouse culture. Nice plants, 75c.

A C R O C O M I A *totai*. * * South America. One of handsomest palms for South Florida, with an erect, column-like trunk 30 to 40 feet and crowned by a magnificent tuft of graceful leaves. Trunk 10 to 15 inches



Typical Hardy Cocos of Australis Type
This Has Proven Hardy as Far North as Charleston on the Coast



Cocos Plumosa—Plumy Cocoanut. More Graceful and Hardier Than the Royal Palm
Note the Beautiful Blossom Spike

in diameter covered by stout spines. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

ARCHONTOPHOENIX alexandrae. * * * D. Queensland. Tall, showy, elegant palm, with smooth, stout trunk of 70 to 80 feet, conspicuously ringed from leaf scars. Resembles the Seaforthia, but the pinnae are finer with under surfaces of silvery color. Small plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Nice plants in decorative sizes at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

ARECA catechu. * * * Betel Nut. Asia. Single, slender-stemmed palm, 40 to 100 feet high, crowned by a tuft of leaves 4 to 6 feet long. The Betel Nut is of medicinal value, the trade in India exceeding thirty million dollars annually. Nice plants, 50c.

A. lutescens. See Chrysalidocarpus.

ARENCA saccharifera. * * * Sugar Palm of Java. Malaya. A large, magnificent palm of great beauty, with enormous shining, dark green leaves, pinnate, gracefully curving to the summit. Cultivated in Java for the production of sugar from the sap. Nice plants, \$2.00 each.

CARYOTA urens. * * * D. Wine or Toddy-Palm. India. A splendid subject attaining 70 to 90 feet with trunk 18 inches thick. The handsome leaves are 10 to 12 feet long with pinnae resembling fishes' tails. Small plants at 50c each. Specimens, fine, at \$2.75 each.

CHAMAEDOREA multicaulis. * * * D. Tropical America. A neat, attractive palm with small leaves, valuable for decorative purposes. Strong plants with character, \$1.50 each.

CHAMAEROPS humilis. * Dwarf Fan Palm. Mediterranean region. Extremely hardy, dwarf palm with rather small, stiff palmate leaves. A very useful palm for small lawns, and anywhere in the South where hardy, especially where other palms will not succeed account of the cold. Strong, bushy specimens in tubs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS lutescens. * * * D. (Areca lutescens.) Madagascar. A general favorite for pot-culture. A bushy palm, suckering freely when very young, with golden-yellow stems and elegant, arched pinnate leaves. Attains 30 feet in open ground, with stems 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Small plants at 50c.

Cocos Palms

A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, containing both tropical and hardy species. The hardy species, mainly from South America, are especially adapted to Florida and Gulf Coast States planting. Because of their good growth and tropical appearance they are especially valuable for planting where more tender subjects would freeze, both for lawns and street work.

C. alphonsei. * This belongs to the *C. australis* type, is hardy and vigorous; leaves gray-green; fruit edible. Strong plants, pot-grown, 75c and \$1.00. Extra heavy, field-grown stock, 1½ to 2 ft. high, at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

C. australis. * Pindo Palm. Paraguay. This is an erect, columnar-trunked subject, attaining 30 feet, and with striking grey-green foliage. It is very hardy, though relatively slow growing like most of this type. The fruits are about the size of pigeon eggs, with an outer sweet, edible pulp. 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Specimens in tubs, prices on application.

C. datil. * A very hardy and vigorous species of the *australis* type attaining 30 feet, with trunk 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The foliage is grey-green, and the fruit edible, resembling somewhat that of the date palm. Strong pot-grown stock, 75c and \$1.00. Heavy field-grown stock, balled, about 2 ft. high, at \$2.00.

C. eriospatha. * A larger palm of the *australis* type; very hardy and beautiful. Strong potted plants, 35c, 50c, and \$1.00.

C. plumosa. * * D. Plumy Cocoanut. Brazil. A magnificent palm, especially adapted to street planting, for which it is widely used in South Florida and California, where the Royal Palm, which it resembles, is not sufficiently hardy. The trunk, erect and column-like, reaches a height of 35 feet or more, and is crowned by a plumy crest of long, feathery, swaying, dark-green leaves, making a striking picture. It is a quick-growing subject and reaches an ultimate height of 50 feet or more.

Prices

3-inch pots, 12 to 18 inches, 25c, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.
4-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz., \$37.00 per 100.
5-inch pots, 2½ to 3 ft., 75c, \$7.50 per doz., \$56.00 per 100.
5-inch pots, 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz., \$75.00 per 100.
6-inch pots, 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50, \$15.00 per doz., \$115.00 per 100.
Extra heavy, fine plants of decorative value as well as suited for outdoor planting, 3 to 4 feet high, at \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

CORYPHA elata. * * India. Splendid palm for outdoor planting in South Florida, with a tall straight trunk 60 to 70 feet high and 2 feet in diameter and large fan-shaped leaves 8 to 10 feet across. Nice young plants in 4-inch pots, beginning character, at \$1.50.

CYCAS revoluta. * D. "Sago-Palm." A beautiful semi-dwarf plant resembling a palm, with a dense crown of elegant sym-



metrical pinnate leaves recurving from the center. Quite hardy in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast, it succeeds generally with slight attention, and does not need irrigation after being planted six months. For culture in the house be sure to give it a very light, sunny exposure, especially during spring and early summer while it is making its rapid growth. Nice plants, 2 years old, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Imported plants, quite heavy, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each.

DICTYOSPERMA album. * * * D. Tropical Asia. A tall, slender palm with ringed trunk, attaining 30 feet. Leaves and petioles light colored, with broad pinnae. Of interest for its beauty and quick growth. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Larger at 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

D. hybrid. * * * Midway between the preceding and following in appearance. Strong plants, 50c.

D. rubrum. * * * D. Tropical Asia. Resembles the foregoing but the leaves in young plants have red veins and margins. A splendid subject for South Florida and the tropics. Small plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Larger with character, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

ELAEIS guineensis. * * * D. Oil Palm. West Africa. An ornamental palm, with stout stems 30 to 40 feet high and leaves 15 feet long. The fruit kernels yield a valuable oil used in the manufacture of soap and candles. Strong plants, 75c to \$2.00.

HYDRIASTELE wendlandiana. * * * D. (Kentia.) Queensland. Tall, elegant spineless palm, fast becoming popular, standing the ordinary room temperature very well. Vigorous grower. Strong stock, 18 inches high, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 2 ft. high, \$1.00. Larger, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

HYOPHORBE amaricaulis. * * * D. Mauritius. A rare, reddish-colored palm of great beauty, tall, with swollen base. Strong plants in 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

H. verschaffeltii. * * * D. Mauritius. Stout palms, with trunks 25 to 30 feet high and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 feet long, and tinted orange-yellow, making it a very distinct horticultural subject of beauty and interest. A fine plant requiring same culture as Areca and allied palms. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Specimens, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

LATANIA borbonica. * D. Chinese Fan Palm. See *Livistona chinensis*.

L. commersonii. * * * D. Mauritius. A very rare species with large circular leaves, particularly striking because the long smooth leaf-stems and the ribs of the leaf segments are colored bright crimson. Trunk slender, making a tree 7 to 10 feet high. Handsome young stock, \$2.50.

L. loddigesii (glaucophylla). * * * D. Mauritius. The strongest grower of the genus, attaining 50 feet in nature. A rare species with leaf-stalks reaching 8 feet in length, usually chocolate colored, and thick, leathery leaves with reddish ribs. A magnificent palm which should be in every collection. Does exceedingly well in South Florida. Strong stock, \$1.00 and \$2.50.

LICUALA spinosa. * * * Java. A desirable greenhouse and exhibition palm, having large fan-shaped leaves. In nature the plant forms a tall slender trunk with leaves 3 feet or more across. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

LIVISTONA chinensis (Lantania borbonica). * D. Chinese Fan Palm. China. A hardy, rather slow-growing species with a stout trunk and many leaves, 4 to 6 feet in diameter. This is a

highly ornamental subject, formerly more widely used as a house palm than any other kind. Makes a fine decorative plant for either indoors or open air in the extreme South. Our strain is particularly healthy and vigorous and we offer splendid stock as follows: Strong plants, 4-inch pots, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; heavy, 5-inch pots, 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Extra heavy plants of decorative value, \$1.00. Magnificent, showy specimens in tubs, large and spreading, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each.

L. hoogendorpii. * * * Java. A tall palm with rich dark green leaves much plaited and deeply divided, forming a complete circle. Petioles stout and armed with sharp spines at the edges. A very beautiful species. Small plants, 50c.

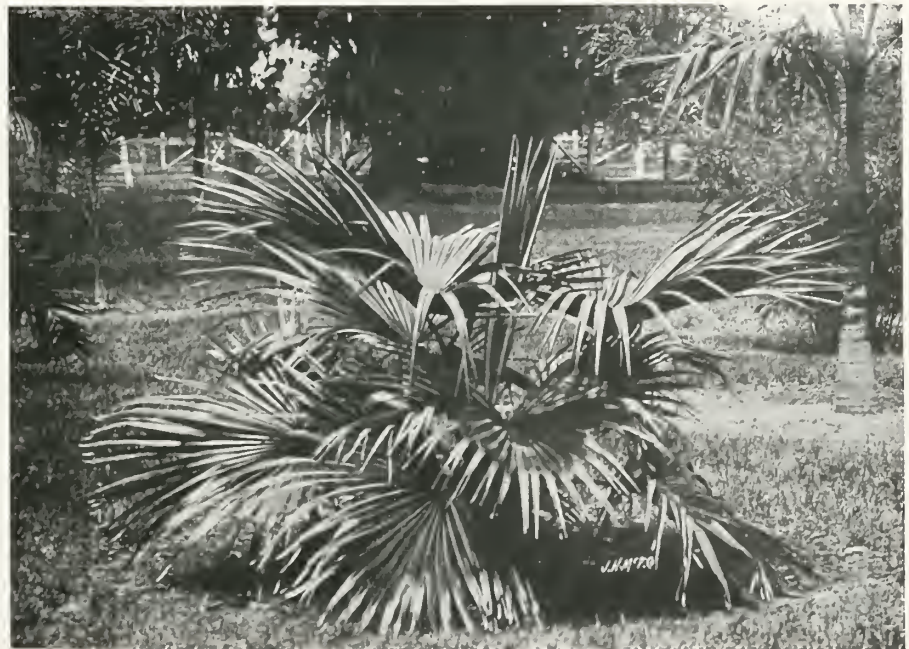
L. rotundifolia. * * * D. Java. Splendid palm, making trunk 40 to 50 feet high, with dark green almost circular recurved leaves 3 to 5 feet in diameter. In the young state it is dwarf and compact and valuable for table decoration. Nice stock, \$1.00.

MARTINEZIA caryotaefolia. * * * D. Colombia. Slender, elegant, spiny palm, sometimes attaining 30 feet in height, with pinnate leaves 3 to 6 feet long. The pinnae resemble those of the *Caryotas*, and are dark green and spiny. Fine large plants in decorative shape at \$1.50 and \$3.00.

OREODOXA regia. * * * Royal Palm. Cuba. The most magnificent palm of the tropical garden, reaching 125 feet in height, with a column-like trunk, white in color and swollen at base. The foliage crown consists of giant leaves 10 to 15 feet long, of dark, glossy green. Young stock, 25c, \$2.50 per dozen. A few large, decorative specimens, 6 to 7 ft. high, at \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Phoenix or Date Palms

One of the most beautiful as well as best-known palm groups in Florida, all pinnate-leaved, and many species of which will endure severe freezing unharmed. Of this hardier type we especially recommend *P. canariensis* and *P. sylvestris* for general planting throughout Florida and immediate Gulf Coast country. For pot culture in house and conservatory and on porches *P. reclinata* and *P. rupicola* will be found especially attractive and satisfactory, and can not be recommended too highly. In South Florida all the species listed will be found very satisfactory for out-of-door planting.



The Chinese Fan Palm for the Lawn



The Beautiful Grounds Book



The Stately Canary Island Date, the Queen of the Florida Garden

P. canariensis. * D. Canary Island Date. This is one of the hardiest of the genus, with an erect, massive single stem, and dense crown of large, heavy, elegant curving leaves of a pleasing green color, often 15 feet or more in length. It is a rapid grower on rich, heavier moist soils, but relatively slow on poorer, high sandy lands. Makes a splendid lawn specimen or is fine for avenue planting, especially where hardiness is a valuable feature as in middle and North Florida and the upper Gulf Coast where the more tropical sorts are too tender. Pot-grown, strong stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; larger and heavier, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; extra heavy, 75c. Heavy, stocky plants, balled from open ground, about 2 ft. high, at \$2.00; about 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. ouseleyana (humilis). * * D. North India. A dwarf palm with short, tufted stems, and leaves somewhat glaucous-green. 75c.

P. pumila. * * D. A quick-growing palm, attaining 20 feet or more, with slender trunk 6 inches in diameter. Leaves drooping, 10 to 15 feet long, and of a glossy black-green color. Beginning character, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Specimens, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

P. reclinata. * * D. Africa. A splendid palm for the house or for open-air planting in South Florida and other warm regions. Leaves are arched and very dark green; tree grows quickly, having a trunk 5 to 8 inches in diameter, but unless the suckers are removed the plant makes an immense plummy clump, trunk or trunks not being visible. It is especially fine when allowed to grow at will. Can be used for street planting by cutting off the small suckers for a few years, when they cease to sprout out. Nice plants out of 4-inch pots, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 5-inch pots, 50c, and 6-inch pots, 75c. Large decorative plants at \$2.00. Fine

strong plants from tubs, about 4ft. high above tubs, \$5.00. Larger specimens in extra large tubs, \$7.00.

P. rupicola. * * D. India. This is the most beautiful of the Phoenix group grown in Florida, forming dense clumps of gracefully curving leaves, 20 to 30 feet high. The leaves, softer in texture than most of the larger growing Phoenix, are about ten feet long, smooth, and of a bright green color. Because of its beauty and more bushy habit it is especially fine for pot-culture in home or conservatory. Nice stock from 3-inch pots, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Strong, decorative specimens at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

P. rupicola x reclinata. * * D. A choice hybrid originating here on our grounds. Plants characterize very early and are stocky and nice. Beginning character, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches high, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; larger specimens at 75c and \$1.00.

P. senegalensis. * * D. A variety resembling *P. reclinata*, only of more coarse texture. Strong plants, 50c.

P. sylvestris. * Wild Date or Sugar Palm of India. One of the hardiest of the genus, probably about like *P. canariensis* in this respect. It is tall and fast growing, attaining 40 to 50 feet or more with a straight, substantial trunk 12 to 14 inches in diameter, which remains clothed with the persistent petiole-bases of the leaves. The crown is large and compact with smooth, grayish-green leaves 10 to 15 feet long. The fruit, which hangs in immense clusters, is a conspicuous orange-yellow color. Young stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

P. tenuis. * A hardy species somewhat like *canariensis*, but with glaucous foliage. 50c.

P. zeylanica. * * Ceylon Date. A slow-growing species, with a massive trunk and handsome leaves of bluish-green color. One of the handsomest and most striking of the genus. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

PRITCHARDIA pacifica. * * * Fiji Islands. An interesting and majestic fan palm attaining 40 feet with a straight, smooth trunk, 10 inches thick. The great broad plaited leaves, 3 to 4 feet across, make an imposing crown. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per dozen. Larger at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

PTYCHOSPERMA elegans. * * * D. Seaforthia. Australia. An elegant, graceful subject especially adapted to decorative purposes, which in garden culture attains a height of 60 feet. The smooth, slender trunk is crowned by numerous dark green pinnate leaves up to 10 feet long. This is one of the best palms for the South, generally indoors, where it stands chilly rooms admirably. They want abundant water but must have THOROUGH DRAINAGE. Nice stock, about 12 inches high, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. 15 to 18 inches high with some character, 25c; 18 to 24 inches, 50c; 2 to 2½ ft., 75c; about 3 ft., \$1.00; about 4 ft., \$2.00; about 5 ft., \$3.00; about 6 ft., extra heavy, \$5.00.

P. macarthurii. * * * D. A dwarf species with slender ringed trunk and suckering freely at the base, making attractive, bushy specimens. Nice plants at 75c.

SABAL blackburniana. * Giant Palmetto of West Indies. A very choice and hardy species with erect cylindrical trunk a foot in diameter and ultimately attaining 25 feet or more, and 20 to 30 enormous fan leaves. Strong plants, 35c; extra heavy, 50c.

S. mauritiaeforme (glaucescens). * * Savana Palm. Venezuela. A giant Palmetto with trunk 12 to 15 inches thick and 60 to 80 feet tall, and enormous leaves, blue-gray in color. This is a fast-growing palm adapted to greenhouse culture or for planting outdoors in peninsular Florida. Splendid characterized specimens at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Extra heavy tub specimens, \$2.50.



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



S. palmetto. * **Cabbage Palmetto.** South-eastern U. S. A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high, with large head of fan leaves. VERY SUITABLE FOR STREET PLANTING ON GULF AND ATLANTIC COAST generally where more tender palms can not be used. Beginning character, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; from 5-inch pots, with some character, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; from 6-inch pots, 75c each.

STEVENSONIA grandifolia (Phoenicophorium). * * * **D. Seychelles.** A splendid subject, especially adapted to conservatories where a relatively high temperature is maintained. In nature, this palm attains 40 feet, and has a very spiny stem when young. \$2.00.

THRINAX floridana. * * * **D.** A lovely decorative subject of which we have nice characterized small plants at 50c each.

T. species unknown. * * * **D.** A new dwarf species, leaves exceptionally deeply cleft and dark green. Splendid for table decorative work, 15c and 25c.

T. wendlandiana (*T. parviflora*). * * * **D.** Thatch Palm. Jamaica. This species reaches 10 to 12 feet, and has very deeply cleft leaves, 1 to 2 feet long, resembling *T. barbadosensis* a great deal, except that it is larger and with broader leaf segments. Nice decorative plants at 50c.

TRACHYCARPUS excelsa (*Chamaerops*). * **Clusan Palm.** China. A dwarf palm reaching about 20 feet, with fan leaves finely divided into many segments. A slow grower but extremely hardy, enduring sharp freezing and living in middle Georgia with slight protection. 25c and 50c.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. * **California Fan Palm.** California and Arizona. A fast-growing fan palm which is splendidly adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast generally. The massive trunk is crowned by a compact head of tough "fans," which are copiously furnished with white threads which have given it another common name of "Thread Palm." The petioles of the leaves are armed with stout curved barbs. We have a splendid



The Elegant *Seaforthisia* in a Florida Garden

stock in field-grown plants, strong, thrifty palms in magnificent condition, which we are selling balled with earth around roots; this stock should be planted just as received, without removing balling material. The largest size we list in this stock will weigh around 65 to 75 pounds. Prices: 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; large plants in tubs, \$2.00 each. See illustration on first page.

LARGE SPECIMEN PALMS. A few rare plants priced on application. For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see *Pandanus* and *Dracaena*.

Collection No. 1.—Five Palms, all different, nice plants, 50c.

Collection No. 2.—Five Palms, in larger sizes than above, \$1.25.

Collection No. 3.—Five Palms, in nice decorative sizes, for \$2.50.

Customers in Gulf States.—When ordering collections of palms, please state whether for outdoor planting or for pot-culture.

RARE SPECIES OF PALMS.—We have a few each of a number of rare varieties of Palms on which we will be glad to quote to any interested parties.



Avenue Lined with Magnificent Wild Date Palms



Shade Trees

PLANT TREES FIRST—On the home grounds Ornamental Shade Trees form a very valuable asset to the comfort and beauty of the surroundings. How many flat, bleak places could be improved by the planting of a few choice, selected specimens. Fortunately most of our sub-tropical species are good growers and there is no excuse for any one not having a reasonable amount of shade at all times of the year.

Then, too, the tree serves as a background for the home, giving it a proper setting and the grounds some perspective. Sometimes there may be unsightly views or some outbuildings that should be screened and trees for this and many other purposes, are most valuable materials. In short, they are the first consideration in any planting.

There is nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of any town or city as well-planted streets. The Wonder-Cities of Europe have spent many millions of dollars annually in the planting and maintenance of their street trees, contributed in order that the people, resident and tourist alike, might derive what benefits of nature they could under urban conditions. These benefits are practical as well as aesthetic, and our towns and cities would do well to emulate them.

Our extended experience covering a period of over a third of a century in this line of Nursery work justifies our offer to advise Civic Clubs, Boards of Trade, County Commissioners, Promoters of Subdivisions, and others interested in street planting and improvement, and we invite correspondence and, where possible, a trip of inspection to our Nurseries.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Our stock of trees falls into two classes, pot-grown and from open ground. The former may be transplanted at any time, as their roots are but little disturbed and injured. The latter class should be set preferably during the winter months when dormant.

Species marked T are suitable only for extreme South Florida and the tropics, or for growth in large conservatories. Those marked H are more hardy and can generally be planted throughout Florida and the lower South. Those marked ST are an intermediate—that is, while not adapted to Florida planting generally, they can be used throughout South Florida, resisting considerable frost, and even when frozen back somewhat, come right out again. This last class should receive some protection during the coldest weather the first two years. **WHEN IN DOUBT, BE SURE TO COMMUNICATE WITH US.** A few are used as decorative pot-plants when small, as Ficus, Grevillea, Jacaranda and others. In addition to those regularly described we have noted certain tree-like shrubs that may be grown as street or shade trees and also some fruit trees adapted to the same classes of planting.

ACACIA farnesiana. See page 28.

ACER rubrum. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. H. Native. Large tree, with beautiful deciduous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn. A valuable subject for street and park planting because of its excellent upright habit, earliness of the scarlet flowers which appear in midwinter in Florida, followed by bright-red fruit in later spring; 2 to 3 ft., 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 5 to 8 ft., 75c, \$7.50 per doz. This subject grows well on high land as well as in swamps.

ADENANTHERA pavonina. Red Sandalwood Tree. T. Trop. Asia. This tropical evergreen tree has beautiful pinnate foliage and white and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. A splendid shade tree, producing the "Circassian Beans" used for necklaces, etc. Strong, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

ALBIZZIA lebbek. Woman's Tongue Tree. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, handsome pinnate-leaved shade tree, with greenish-yellow flowers, of quick growth which does well here. Resembles the Royal Poinciana somewhat but leaves not so finely cut. 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

A. procera. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, quick-growing tree, beautiful, resembling somewhat the preceding. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

AMERIMNON sissoo. T. India. A leguminous tree reaching 80 feet, with pinnate leaves and white flowers in short panicles. Makes an excellent shade tree and furnishes a valuable lumber. 50c.



Interior Decorating with Palms. Note Large Chinese Fan Palm Suspended From Ceiling in Background



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



ANDIRA Jamaicensis. T. Cabbage Tree of Jamaica. A valuable shade and lumber tree, of good size, growing 40 to 60 feet high. Beautiful evergreen compound leaves and terminal panicles of reddish-violet flowers. 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

BAUHINIA. Several species of this valuable flowering genus make excellent small trees. Refer to page 23 for descriptions.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. H. Paper Mulberry. China and Japan. A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with downy branches and large rough leaves resembling Mulberry. The bark is stringy and used in paper manufacture. A rapid grower, making a low-spreading head, standing heat and dust well. Quite hardy as far North as New York. Strong stock at 25c to \$1.00. Write for prices in quantity.

CAESALPINIA coriaria. T. Divi-Divi. Cent. America. A medium-sized, spreading tree with fine feathery leaves, producing greenish-white, sweet-scented flowers. Produces a very quick-acting tanning material. 50c.

C. sappan. T. East Indies. A small, spiny tree with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. Furnishes sappan wood and dye. 50c.

CALOPHYLLUM calaba. T. Calaba Tree. West Indies. A tree growing to 50 feet, with dark, glossy green, leathery leaves and bearing elegant white blooms. \$1.00.

CANANGIUM odoratum. (Cananga.) T. Ylang Ylang. So. East Asia. A handsome tree bearing a profusion of greenish-yellow, very fragrant flowers, yielding a fragrant volatile oil known to commerce as "ilangilang oil." \$1.50.

CASSIA grandis. Pink Shower. T. Tropical America. Tree with very attractive pinnate foliage and rose-colored flowers in drooping racemes from the axils of the leaves. 35c.

C. siamea. (C. florida.) T. Philippines. An ornamental shade tree with pinnate leaves and showy flowers in terminal clusters. 50c.

CASTANOSPERMUM australe. T. Moreton Bay Chestnut. Australia. A good-sized tree of rapid growth with handsome large pinnate leaves. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. 75c.

CEDRELA odorata. T. West Indian Cedar. West Indies. A splendid quick-growing shade tree, attaining 100 feet, with large, light-green, pinnate leaves. Produces a brown, fragrant wood used in the manufacture of the ordinary commercial cigar box and is much prized in the West Indies for cabinet work. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM. See page 47.

CINNAMOMUM camphora. H. Camphor Tree. China, Japan. A stout tree, hardy throughout Florida, of good size and with wide-spreading branches, making a handsome dense top. Thrives on even poor upland soils of the state and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of Camphor Gum. For this purpose set 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 12 to 15 feet apart. The twigs are sheared twice a year or more for distillation, usually commencing in the fourth year. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. Set 15 to 18 inches apart. Fine pot-grown stock. Small plants, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; larger at 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground as follows: 2 to 3 ft., 40c, \$4.00 per doz.; extra heavy bushy plants, about 3 ft. high, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., stocky and bushy, 75c, \$7.50 per doz. Larger, for street planting, price on application.

C. cassia. ST. Chinese Cinnamon or Cassia Bark Tree. China. A handsome tree resembling camphor but with narrower leaves. Makes a magnificent shelter tree with wide-branching limbs from the ground up. Of dense habit and quick growth. Furnishes a substitute for Cinnamon bark, and also cassia buds, cassia oil, etc. Very valuable for Florida from a landscape standpoint and also as a large hedge or windbreak subject. Fine pot-grown stock in 3-inch pots, light, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; 3-inch pots, heavy, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 6-inch pots, 75c, \$7.50 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, 60c, \$6.00 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., bushy, 80c, \$8.00 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., heavy, \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.

CLUSIA rosea. T. Balsam Tree or Cupcy. West Indies. A handsome small tree with broad, thick, glossy-green foliage,

somewhat suggesting Rubber Tree, and bright rosy-pink blossoms. Does well on light sandy soil, and in nature is parasitic on other trees until established. A valuable ornamental subject for South Florida. Nice plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

COCCOLOBIS species. Ravine Plum. T. Cent. America. A handsome, dense little tree, evergreen, with light-green foliage of rather small, roundish leaves. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

C. uvifera. See page 48.

CRYPTOCARYA woodii. T. A small tree with slender branches. Leaves broadly elliptical, 1 to 2 inches long. New. \$1.00.

DALBERGIA sissoo. T. A useful subject for roadside and lawn planting, of large size and rapid growth, much used in India. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

DELONIX regia. T. Royal Poinciana. Madagascar. An extremely rapid-growing tree, one of the fastest we know, with wide-spreading, umbrella-shaped top. Foliage fine, pinnate, large, dense in summer but becoming thin during the colder months. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across and bright scarlet, making the tree one of the most striking and gorgeous in the tropics. Blossoms spring and early summer. 2-year stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Large, heavy trees out of pots, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

DILLENIA indica. T. Trop. Asia. Shapely tree with stout trunk and large rough leaves, giving dense shade. Flowers large and showy, fully 9 inches across, with numerous stamens forming a large yellow cluster in center. A very showy subject, related to Magnolia. The large acid fruits are used in jelly making. \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.

DIMOCARPUS. See page 48.

DIOSPYROS montana. T. A large tree from India; leaves oval, or oblong, of a yellowish-green color. The fruit is round and shining, about an inch in thickness. The wood is dark and very hard. 75c.

ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum. T. West Indies. Tall, smooth tree with handsome, feathery foliage and curious seed pods or "beans" twisted in a complete circle. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

ERYTHRINA species. T. Coral Trees. We have several species unnamed of these remarkable flowering trees, all of which are beautiful when in blossom in early spring. 50c.

EUCALYPTUS. ST. Gum Trees. Australia. A valuable genus of forest trees now in the public eye, being exploited for timber-growing in California. Some species do fairly well in South Florida, especially on rolling or hilly, well-drained land as free from frost as may be found. Some specimens are growing well on flat-woods soil. For forests set 6 to 12 feet each way. We offer some of the very best species adapted to Florida conditions, all plants of which are pot-grown, and may be set out when weather conditions suit, especially in summer.

E. citriodora. Lemon Gum. A species with very highly scented foliage. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

E. resinifera. The Red or Forest Mahogany. This is particularly hardy, having stood a temperature of 20 degrees without injury, and is one of the best for South Florida. Young stock, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; stronger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." This seems of unusual merit here, especially as a shade tree, as its spreading habit and broader leaves cast more shade than most species. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." This is found in more places than any other Eucalypt in Florida, and the largest Eucalypt in the state is growing near Oneco. It is unusually hardy. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

E. rudis. The Flooded Gum. This may be planted on low, wet lands, subject to inundation, and promises to be fairly hardy. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

E. tereticornis. The Gray Gum. One tree of this species has made the most rapid diameter growth of any Eucalypt measured in Florida by the experts of the Forestry Bureau, and is a very valuable sort to plant in South Florida. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Few extra large and heavy at 50c, \$5.00 per doz.



The Beautiful Grounds Book



EUGENIA floribunda. T. Guava-Berry. East Indies. Small or medium-sized tree with smooth, lance-shaped leaves and white flowers. 50c.

FICUS altissima. T. India. A very large, tall, vigorous tree with roundish, thick, leathery leaves of large size, beautifully veined. Altogether a splendid subject, and as a street tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics, surpasses the common Rubber *F. elastica*. Splendid plants at 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

F. aurea. T. Wild Rubber. Native. A handsome shade tree for tropical regions, erect and with large, dense top. Leaves are very dark green, smooth. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

F. australis. T. Australia. An erect-growing tree with medium-sized, oval leaves, glossy, thick and leathery, russet underneath. A fine, dense-growing subject, especially suitable for street planting. Fine, strong plants at 50c and \$1.00.

F. benjamini. T. Australia. A beautiful species, much used as a street tree in Brisbane, with small leaves and a drooping habit. Strong stock, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; extra large plants at \$1.25.

F. brevifolia. T. Florida. A strong-growing, native tree, evergreen, and reaching 30 feet in height. The rather small leaves are thin and only slightly leathery, broad at the base and acute at the tip. A symmetrical but rather open-headed tree, bearing bright-red fruits, valuable as a shade tree for South Florida. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; extra strong, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

F. elastica. T. India Rubber Tree. This is the common rubber grown so much in the North as a decorative house subject. The tree grows to immense proportions, reaching a height of 100 feet in the tropics, and of wide-spreading habit. The leaves grow to 12 inches in length, are very dark, glossy green, leathery in texture. As a decorative subject it is of very easy culture, and in view of its handsome appearance should be much used in interior decorative work. Strong plants, about 18 inches high, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; about 2 ft., 75c; about 3 ft., \$1.00; about 4 ft., \$1.25; extra heavy, fine plants at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

F. elastica variegata. T. This is a very fine form of the Rubber Plant with creamy white margins, and of generally brighter green color. Fine, strong plants, 75c to \$1.50. Extra large, fine specimens, \$2.50.

F. infectoria. T. Trop. Asia. A fine shade tree, growing to 60 feet high, with long leaves, narrower than most of the genus, and branches of a "weeping" tendency. Fine plants at 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

F. macrophylla. T. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Australia. One of the finest of Australian street trees, claimed to be harder than most of the genus. Leaves are large, resembling *F. elastica*, only more tapering. The general growth is upright. Strong plants at 50c and \$1.00.

F. nitida. T. Indian "Laurel." Without doubt one of the handsomest shade trees of the tropics, and suited to extreme South Florida planting. Makes a splendid roundish head of deep-green foliage, consisting of small, glossy, thick leaves. Will stand severest winds. Strong plants, \$1.00.

GLIRICIDIA maculata. T. Madre. Trop. America. A small, quick-growing, elegant tree with long, arching branches which, in the spring, are masses of lovely pink flowers almost their entire length. Heavy, \$1.00.

GORDONIA lasianthus. H. Loblolly Bay. Native. Handsome, tall-growing evergreen tree up to 60 feet, with broad, elegant, glossy green leaves and lovely large, snow-white blossoms, 3 inches across, produced all summer. Blooms when small. Hardy as far North as Virginia, at least. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

GREVILLEA robusta. ST. Australian Silk Oak. A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a good size, makes a spreading, fine top. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appearance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is evergreen, very drought-resistant, and altogether well adapted to growing as street or lawn tree in South Florida and California, being as hardy as the Orange tree. In the spring the tree is a mass of orange-yellow flowers in large trusses. Strong plants out of 3-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches high, at 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft. high, at 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

HEMATOXYLON campechianum. T. Logwood Tree. Cent. America. A small but beautiful leguminous tree, with pinnate leaves and small, yellow flowers. The brownish-red heart wood furnishes a dye, valuable in manufacturing. The trees are cut at about ten years of age. Strong plants, 75c.

HERNANDIA bivalvis. T. Jack-in-the-Box Tree, or Grease-Nut. Australia. Valuable shade tree for South Florida planting. Small trees, 50c.

HOLOPTELEA integrifolia. T. Indian Elm. A large tree up to 60 feet in height, with elm-like foliage and handsome drooping branches. 50c.

HURA crepitans. T. Sand Box Tree. Trop. America. A large handsome tree, up to 100 feet high, of a spreading habit, made particularly attractive by the large, evergreen, poplar-like foliage. Does well in South Florida, being adapted to light, sandy loams. The flowers are reddish, followed by curious ribbed seed-capsules, 3 inches across, which, when ripe, split with a sharp report, scattering the seeds. Strong plants, 25c. Extra heavy, 50c.

HYMENAEA courbaril. T. Algaroba Tree. Trop. America. A vigorous tree, growing to 60 feet high, with yellow flowers striped purplish. Tree yields a fragrant, amber-like resin called "Courbaril." 75c.

ILEX cassine. H. Dahoon Holly. Native. An attractive small tree up to 30 feet, with handsome broad, evergreen, glossy leaves. In fall and winter the tree is covered with bright, shining red berries. Dioecious. 35c.

I. opaca. H. Southern Holly. Native. This is the well-known prickly-leaved holly used so much in Christmas decorations. It makes a larger tree than the preceding species, with spreading, short branches forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Berries scarlet. Dioecious. 2 to 3 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.00.



Magnolia Grandiflora—Note the Large Blossoms



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



INGA laurina. T. Guama. Trop. America. A small tree, 30 to 50 feet high, much used in the West Indies as a shade tree for coffee and cacao. Foliage compound. Strong plants, \$1.00.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia. ST. Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest trees for South Florida planting. The foliage is very finely cut, almost fern-like symmetrical and elegant. The large panicles, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers of lavender-blue, come in great numbers in May, and for weeks the tree is a cloud of blue. It stands pruning nicely. Fine, strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; extra heavy, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

LAGERSTROEMIA. See pages 26 and 29.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum. H. Japanese Privet. A splendid small to medium-sized evergreen tree, foliage dark and somewhat resembling Lilac. Tree of dense and symmetrical growth. White flowers of small size in loose panicles, fragrant. Fine grafted stock, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. H. Sweet Gum. "A beautiful pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit with maple-like lustrous leaves assuming a deep crimson color in autumn." Deciduous; hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Naturally grows in a swamp, but thrives on high land as well. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 5 ft., 35c; 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

LONCHOCARPUS species. T. Cuba. An evergreen tree with large, compound leaves. Fine plants, 6 to 7 ft. high, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

LUCUMA species. T. Cuba. A broad-leaved, evergreen tree of attractive appearance. Very heavy plants, \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. H. Magnolia. Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 feet high, of pyramidal habit—the most magnificent of our broad-leaved Southern evergreens. The immense leaves are rich, glossy green above and brownish-pubescent beneath. The lemon-scented flowers are waxen-white and 6 inches across. Fine stock from open ground only. 12 to 18 inches, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25, \$12.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.00; 7 to 9 ft., \$2.50.

MANGO. See page 50.

MELALEUCA leucadendron. ST. Cajuput or Punk Tree. Australia. A large tree with thick, spongy, pale buff-colored bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong, tapering leaves, and spikes of creamy-white flowers. This tree is especially valuable for South Florida planting, withstanding salt water, wind, drouth and some frost. Nice plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

MYRICA cerifera. H. Wax Myrtle. Native. One of our most attractive subjects for lawn planting. A slender tree, sometimes reaching 30 feet, with attractive foliage and producing slate-colored berries, furnishing marketable wax. A nice subject for an ornamental hedge. Valuable for seashore and hardy as far north as New Jersey. Strong plants, 15c to 50c.

NERIUM. (Oleander.) See p. 30.

ORMOSIA dasycarpa. T. Neck-lace Tree. West Indies. A large tree with compound and large blue flowers in June. Seeds are bright scarlet with large angular black patches. 50c.

OROXYLUM indicum. T. S. Asia. Ornamental tree about 40 feet high, with large, compound leaves, and racemes of large white flowers striped purple. 50c.

PARKIA timoriana. T. Cupang. Philippines. A very large tree, up to

115 feet, with vase-shaped wide-spreading crown, fern-like leaves and small white and yellow flowers in dense panicles. The large pods are fed to cattle. 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. H. Jerusalem Thorn. Trop. America. Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high, branches somewhat pendulous bearing feathery foliage of long, narrow, pinnate leaves, deciduous. In late spring it is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red. It is a good hedge subject, is relatively hardy and thrives in the driest places. 50c.

PARMENTIERA cerifera. T. Candle Tree. Panama. A small tree with light green leaves and bearing remarkable candle-like yellow fruits in great profusion. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

PELTOPHORUM ferrugineum. T. Australia. A large tree attaining 100 feet with young branches velvety brown, and large pinnate leaves of rich, lustrous green. The yellow flowers in large terminal panicles are very attractive and form a very pleasing contrast. Large plants, \$1.00.

PERSEA americana. See page 51.

P. borbonica. H. Red Bay or Sweet Bay. Native. A handsome tree reaching 40 feet in height, with smooth branches and broad, evergreen leaves, deep green above, bluish beneath. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. Pot-grown plants, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Field-grown, 35c and 50c.

PITHECOLOBIUM dulce. T. Mexico. A stately tree over 40 feet high, with very attractive rather light green foliage. The excellent form and habit of the tree make it one of the most desirable ornamental trees for extreme South Florida planting. Stands considerable cold but not much hard freezing. Bears twisted pods containing sweet orange-colored pulp, edible and wholesome. Nice plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

PITTOSPORUM undulatum. H. Victorian Box. Makes a handsome, rather small, round-headed tree, evergreen, with rich dark green leaves, wavy margined. The flowers are yellowish white, small but extremely fragrant, resembling orange blossoms. Makes a very beautiful large hedge. Fine strong plants, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.



Water Oak—One of the Most Ornamental Shade Trees for Florida Planting Generally



PLUMIERA. T. Frangipani. Trop. America. Small trees, the blossoms of which are showy and among the most fragrant of tropical flowers. These are waxy, funnel-shaped, in several colors, choice specimen trees having borne clusters 9 inches across of more than 20 flowers each and each blossom $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. For pot or tub culture in the North, keep rather dry during the winter.

P. alba. Flowers pure white. 75c.

P. buff and salmon. 75c.

PROSOPIS juliflora. T. Mesquit. Chile. A quite hardy tree attaining 30 to 40 feet, especially valuable for growing in sandy soils. It is armed with straight spines and bears spikes of white flowers. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

PRUNUS sclerocarpa. T. Indian Laurel. India. A dense-growing tree with small, very dark green, pointed leaves, differing from anything commonly grown in Florida. A very promising subject. Strong plants, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

PTERYGOTA alata. (Sterculia.) T. India. A large handsome tree with large, pointed, heart-shaped leaves of striking beauty. Of rapid growth, it quickly reaches maturity, and makes a handsome shade tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics. Evergreen specimens, \$1.50.

PUTRANJIVA roxburghii. T. Indian Amulet Plant. A small to medium-sized tree, with slender branches and broad leaves 2 or 3 inches long. Flowers small and yellow. Strong plants, \$1.00.

QUERCUS nigra. H. Water Oak. Native. A very handsome, well-formed, nearly evergreen tree attaining 80 feet and in cultivation forming a round, somewhat spreading top. Foliage rather small, oval, and dark green. Quick-growing and vigorous, it is admirable either for street planting or for lawns. Fine field-grown stock, 3 to 4 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., heavy, 75c, \$7.50 per doz. Large trees priced on application.

SAPINDUS mukrossi. H. Soapberry Tree. An attractive tree with bright green compound leaves and with seeds coated with a fatty substance used as a soap. Said to be the most valuable species for Florida planting. Deciduous. Strong plants, 35c and 50c.

SARACA indica. T. India. A small spreading tree with compound leaves and large clusters of sweet-scented flowers which change from yellow to orange and red. Prefers a partly shaded situation. 75c.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. ST. Brazilian Pepper Tree. A very handsome tree, worthy of extensive planting over South Florida, both on streets and lawns. The leaves are compound, composed of seven broad leaflets. The tree flowers in late summer, and bears quantities of bright scarlet berries in winter and spring. Because of its spreading habit, it can be very successfully used as a large shrub. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

STENOCARPUS sinuatus. T. Fire Tree. Australia. A large tree, growing to 60 feet or more in height, bearing umbels of bright red, tubular flowers in June. The wood is of value for cabinet-work. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

STERCULIA acerifolia. T. Australia. Large timber tree, suitable for shade, with very large leaves and rich red flowers in small panicles. Nice, strong stock, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; heavier, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

S. diversifolia. T. Bottle Tree. Australia. A tree 40 to 60 feet high, with long-stalked, lobed leaves and yellowish-white flowers in axillary panicles. Both this and the preceding species are growing vigorously in high pine land in Florida. 50c.

STEREOSPERMUM suaveolens. T. An erect, tall-growing tree, related to Bignonia, with immense, spreading compound leaves and tubular, dull crimson, very fragrant flowers. 50c.

STILINGIA sebifera. H. Tallow Tree. A very fine shade tree for Florida planting, which has been neglected. The top is a dense mass of poplar-shaped leaves which turn brilliant colors in autumn before dropping. Well worth planting as a shade tree, especially in sections too cold for strictly tropical subjects. The seeds are abundantly produced, and yield a "tallow," and are said to be rich and healthful for poultry. The hard wood is used by the Chinese for engraving. Nice pot-plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

STRYPHODENDRON guianense. T. South America. A leguminous tree of small size, with pendulous branches, sometimes of a twining habit. 75c.

SWIETENIA mahogany. T. Mahogany Tree. West Indies and Cent. America. A tall, handsome tree, growing to 70 feet high, with compound leaves and small reddish-yellow flowers in panicles in May. Valuable for its fine wood. Found on the lower Florida Keys. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; extra heavy, 75c.

TERMINALIA catappa. T. Tropical Almond. East Indies. A large deciduous tree, 50 to 60 feet high, with large handsome leaves in flat "stages," which turn brilliant scarlet and orange in autumn. Fruit in size of a plum, containing a small but delicious "kernel" in the seed. One of the handsomest street trees of the tropics. Nice plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 50c. Large potted trees, about 6 ft. high, \$1.50.

THESPIESIA populnea. T. Tulip Tree of Ceylon. Trop. Asia, etc. A small much-branched spreading tree up to 40 feet in height, with roundish-pointed poplar-like leaves with flowers at first yellow but changing to purple before fading in the evening. Useful for street or lawn planting. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

TRICHILIA spondioides. T. White Butterwood. Trop. America. A small tree with compound leaves and greenish-yellow flowers in panicles. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

TRIPLARIS americana. T. So. America. Small, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; large, 7 to 9 ft., \$1.00.

TRISTANIA australis. T. Australia. A tall tree with yellow flowers coming in summer. 50c.

Testimonials

TEHUANTEPEC, OAX., MEXICO, April 16, 1918—Your recent shipments of plants came through in good time and found all the plants in excellent condition; it is a great pleasure to give up money for such good value received.—Wilbur Barker.

♦♦

WARWICK EAST, BERMUDA, April 17, 1918—I am glad to say the Avocados arrived today in good order notwithstanding 20 days after shipment, thanks to your perfect packing. I think they would have gone another ten days easily.—J. Astwood Smith.

2005 MONROE STREET, MADISON, WIS., July 17, 1918—The plants reached me yesterday in fine shape. Thanks for promptness and splendid packing. You are certainly wonderful packers. All plants are as fresh as if just from the greenhouse and never disturbed. (Later, under date of September 2, 1918): The box of grand plants was a surprise to me when it was delivered at my door yesterday. I never once dreamed of such large plants. I thank you for your promptness, the fine plants and perfect packing. I know I will take solid comfort with them and so will my friends.—(Mrs.) Dora L. Wells.



THE Conifers as a class are better adapted to Northern than Southern planting, but to secure variety of foliage, they are often used successfully in sub-tropical landscapes. They are not suited to street planting as a general rule, though under certain limited conditions they can be so used. The larger growing kinds should be planted where they can be seen at some little distance and not be crowded in order to show them to the best advantage in their entire form and outline, whereas the smaller kinds, like the Thuyas, can be used to advantage to accentuate mass plantings and in formal gardens. All are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year.

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Casuarina equisetifolia*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places, south of Orlando and Tampa. Our conifers are carefully grown, having plenty of space allowed for proper development, and are healthy and vigorous. Write for special rates for stock in quantity.

ARAUCARIA bidwellii. Bunya-Bunya Pine of Australia. A grand tree of symmetrical growth with branches from the ground up. Reaches enormous size and does well in South Florida, standing severe frost. Young plants, 8 to 12 inches, \$1.00; larger at \$1.50 to \$3.00.

CALLITRIS verrucosa. (*C. robusta*.) The Cypress-Pine of Australia. A splendid tree for poor sandy ridges in Florida, growing thriftily where the spruce pine is native. Resembles a "cedar," with fine foliage, and low dense growth tapering up in true cone shape. Nice young stock, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CASUARINA equisetifolia. The "Australian Pine," or Beef Wood. Used very extensively in extreme South Florida as a street tree, and for windbreaks. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CEDRUS deodara. The Deodar or Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Foliage somewhat like a pine, blue-green. Prefers a clay subsoil and perfect drainage. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CUPRESSES lusitanica glauca. Asia. A medium-sized tree attaining 50 feet, of spreading habit and pendulous branches which are clothed with glaucous-green foliage. Strong young plants, 50c, \$5.00 per dozen.

C. sempervirens. Italian Cypress. Europe and Asia. Tall, slender, tapering conifer, branches lying close to the stem. Very useful in landscape work. Grows to 75 feet high. Fine stock from 50c to \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS barbadensis. Our native "Red Cedar," now extensively cut out for pencil timber. A splendid dense tree, very useful for planting in varied places, but especially so near salt water. Good plants, 75c.

PINUS canariensis. Canary Island Pine. A rapid-growing, handsome tree, attaining 80 feet, with beautiful dark green foliage, characteristic of the family. 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. halepensis. Aleppo or Jerusalem Pine. The common pine of Palestine. Grows rapidly and spreading, attaining 40 feet. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

P. massoniana. Japan Pine. This reaches a height of 50 feet and furnishes excellent lumber of a deep red color. 1-year, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

TAXODIUM imbricarium. One of the two native Southern Cypressess. A great timber tree; it is also a beautiful ornamental tree when well grown. Strong, heavy trees. 75c.

THUYA "Rosedale Hybrid." A very unique and handsome dwarf specie of Arborvitae, with dark blue-green foliage, sometimes of a bronze cast. Of dense habit and conical shape. Pot-grown, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100; 10 to 12 inches high, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; extra strong, heavy plants at 75c.



Oleander Hedge at the Seashore—For Seashore Planting as Specimens or for Protecting Hedge, This is the Best Shrub to Use



Bamboos and Grasses

WITH the single exception of the Palm, there is no subject nearly as distinctively tropical in effect as the Bamboo. Entirely different from any other class of plants, it is unique in its habit of growth and placed in proper relation to the surrounding plants and landscapes it can suggest the fascination of the tropics as can no other subject. The more hardy sorts are very effective in masses even as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely, and where liberal plantings create a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. For the florists the Bamboos proper are especially useful in many ways—decoration, design work, etc.

But it is in the South that the Bamboo reaches perfection, yet with every desirable feature to commend it to Florida planters and horticulturists it has unfortunately been much neglected. Not only is it of value for its scenic effect but is exceedingly useful for hedge and windbreak purposes as well. Objection is raised to the Bamboo on the score of the foraging powers of its root-system which cuts off the growth of other nearby trees and plants, but this can be overcome with a shallow ditch.

Bamboos for ornament, like large coniferous trees, are seen to best advantage when at some distance where they have sufficient space to appear in proper perspective to the surrounding planting. They do well on a wide range of soils and, as a gross feeder, on lighter, sandier soils respond readily to applications of organic manures and fertilizers.

“Strong, yet graceful; single, yet how prolific in its multiplicity of canes; silent, yet speaking with countless tongues of the beauty and appeal of our Southern Paradise!”

SPECIAL NOTICE—*Grasses and bamboos may be set out any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring in this climate. For Northern and Western locations, we should recommend the spring. See note under “Lawns” for special remarks on lawns.*

Explanation of Symbols.—* Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio or farther. ** Hardy all along the Gulf Coast, standing a temperature as low as 12 or 15 degrees without serious if any injury. *** Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ARUNDO donax variegata. * **Gardener’s Garter.** A beautiful bamboo reed attaining a height of 12 feet, beautifully variegated with white, especially during its early growth. Makes large clumps and is useful for bedding. Has immense flower plumes. Especially hardy and may be planted all over the middle states as well as the South. Heavy roots, 25c, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

ARUNDINARIA metake. * (Bambusa metake.) **Arrow Bamboo of Japan.** A very broad-leaved, hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height, very suitable for tubs as a house plant. It forms naturally large masses but may be confined to clumps effectively. Single canes, rooted, 10c, 85c per doz. Large clumps, 25c and 50c.

A. pumila. ** A very dainty, ornamental dwarf bamboo, with stems 15

inches high and finely pointed leaves 5 inches long. It is quite hardy and is a very effective ornament for borders, rocky nooks, etc. Nice plants in pots, 50c.

BAMBUSA alphonse karri. ** Japan. A large grower, much like *B. argentea striata* but with yellow variegated stems. Clumps, 35c to \$2.00.

B. argentea. ** A fine Japanese species reaching a possible



Bambusa Argentea Striata in Our Grounds



A Very Effective Bamboo Planting

height of 35 or 40 feet. It makes great thick clumps, and the shoots bend outward very gracefully. Foliage small. Needs a large space to show off its beauty, like all large bamboos. Single canes rooted, 15c, \$1.25 per doz., \$8.00 per 100. Clumps, 25c to \$5.00.

B. argentea striata. * * Like the preceding, but has foliage striped with white, especially noticeable during rapid growth. Grows even larger and more vigorously than the type. Single canes, rooted, 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Clumps, 25c to \$5.00.

B. disticha. * * A rather dwarf bamboo reaching a height of 10 feet, and forming dense clumps. Foliage extremely small and narrow. Individual canes with their foliage are effective in decorations, and may be used by the florist. Single canes, rooted, 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Clumps, 25c to \$3.00.

B. thoursii. * * China (?). A magnificent subject introduced by us into Florida a few years ago, which is now doing splendidly on our grounds. This passed through the freeze of last winter uninjured. The specie is of erect, vigorous growth, intermediate in outline between the erect-growing *Dendrocalamus latifolius* and *Bambusa vulgaris*, probably attaining 50 to 60 feet in height or more. Strong plants, \$3.00 each.

B. vulgaris. * * * Giant or Golden Bamboo. Now quite commonly grown over South Florida. One of the handsomest of the genus, having large canes 60 to 70 feet high, light yellow in color, and making great clumps of arching, feathery canes. Fine strong pot-grown plants at 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

CORTADERIA selloana. * (*Cynerium.*) Silver Pampas Grass. An immense grass growing in great clumps, with feathery plumes often two feet long. 35c.

CYMBOPOGON citratus. * * S. The Lemon Grass of India, which furnishes oil of citronella. Makes clumps 5 feet high, and is a moneymaker on South Florida lands. Write for price on large quantity. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

CYPERUS alternifolius. * * * Umbrella Grass. Long known as a graceful house plant. Certainly a beautiful subject, when well grown, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

C. papyrus. * * T. (*Papyrus antiquorum.*) Egyptian Paper Reed, or Moses Bulrush. The triangular stalks support a large tuft of long, thread-like leaves; exceedingly graceful. Forms large clumps 4 to 7 feet high in rich soil. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

DENDROCALAMUS latifolius. * * A splendid broad-leaved bamboo, resembling *B. vulgaris*, reaching a large size; the only giant bamboo we have ever known that would stand a sharp freeze. Very rare and valuable. \$2.50.

D. strictus. * * * A wonderful giant bamboo of great beauty, having solid canes until very large, and reaching a height of 35 to 50 feet; will stand more frost than most Tropical plants and recommended for South Florida generally. A rare plant. 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Large, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

ERAGROSTIS. * * We have several species of this ornamental, tropical grass, all of which are excellent for border plantings. They form dense clumps of long, very narrow leaves, 2 to 3 feet high. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

ERIANTHUS ravennae. * A large plume grass, something like the Pampas Grass. Clumps, 25c.

Lawns

Good lawns in Florida are far less common than in the North; they are more difficult to build up and maintain. However, very fair lawns can be had on most soils with a little attention, especially in regard to watering and fertilizing. Florida has two very good lawn grasses, which we list following these remarks. These are grown from "cuttings" as they do not seed. We recommend setting these



Bambusa Thoursii — One of the Hardier Sorts of the "Giant" Type of Bamboo



Beautiful Grounds Book



about a foot apart each way; a bushel of St. Lucie sets about 1,500 and of St. Augustine about 800. They can be planted separately, according to the nature of the soil, or mixed and let the "best man win." Of course some preparation of the ground should be made, by turning it over and fertilizing with some organic material—manure, either the rotted material in bulk from pens or stables, or the specially prepared "stock yards" manures which are handled in most of the larger towns. Ordinary muck makes a splendid soil builder on our sands. Lime is a valuable corrective of acid conditions. If in doubt about handling your soil, write us particulars and we will be glad to advise. Later applications can be made to advantage from time to time of chemical formulas sufficient to keep the grass growing well.

CAPRIOLA dactylon, variety. (Cynodon.) * * St. Lucie Grass. A fine-leaved lawn grass, the favorite generally in South Florida. It grows very quickly from surface runners, but as it seldom perfects seed, must be grown from bits of sod. Clean sod, soil removed, \$1.25 per bushel, by express only. Small lots by mail, 25c and upward.

STENOTAPHRUM secundatum, * * * St. Augustine Grass. A good lawn grass. Thrives even under shade, and will grow on

almost any soil. Does not need so much water as Bermuda, or St. Lucie Grass. 50c per 100 cuttings; by express, \$1.25 per bushel.

PANICUM molle. * * Para Grass. One of the greatest forage grasses for Florida and the Gulf Coast. Will grow on very indifferent soil, wet or dry, and produce wonderfully. Seldom perfects seed and is grown by plowing under the growing tops, preferably in the rainy season. Cut tops by express, 20 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for \$2.00. By mail, roots at 35c per doz. Special terms for large quantities.

P. palmifolium. (P. excurrens.) * * A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. A fine conservatory plant. 15c and 25c.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea. * (Bambusa aurea.) Japan. Very hardy species with underground running stems which throw up canes irregularly. Unless confined it makes a straggling appearance. Fine for tubs or for old places; prefers a good, moist soil. Hardy to the Ohio River at least. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. See illustration page 21. Single canes, rooted, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; heavy plants, 1 to 4 stalks, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Testimonials

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 21, 1918—My order was a small one but it was royally filled.—Heber H. Beadle.

♦♦

HOLGUIN, CUBA, August 21, 1918—The plants arrived in good shape and are all right.—Thomas R. Towns.

♦♦

RIVERTON, N. J., April 18, 1918—Plants arrived in good condition, so well packed they would have gone around the world and not been injured!—O. C. Bailey.

♦♦

OMEGA, LA., April 27, 1918—Many thanks for the plants. They are so nice for the price and came in such good condition, and so quickly.—Mrs. Kate S. Gilfoil.

♦♦

ROCKLEDGE, FLA., August 10, 1918—The plants I ordered from you arrived in fine condition and are doing fine. Will want some more a little later.—Earle E. Ranck.

♦♦

VERO, FLA., March 2, 1918—I want to thank you for the way you handled my order. I never received, nor saw, an order of this kind received in better condition. Your way of packing is the best and I do not believe could be improved upon. I let a neighbor see the fine condition I received the order in and he is today sending you an order for himself.—L. A. Moeller.

TAMPA, FLA., May 20, 1918—I received the plants a long time ago in beautiful condition. They are, every one, growing fine and I am pleased with them.—Mrs. E. A. Wright.

♦♦

HABANA, CUBA, October 22, 1917—Stock ordered September 12th has been received in good shape and has proven satisfactory.—Arthur R. Luetchford.

♦♦

SUTHERLAND, FLA., May 18, 1918—The palms, etc., ordered from you received. I desire to express in the most emphatic language my perfect satisfaction with what you sent me.—Wm. C. McLean.

♦♦

DAYTONA, FLA., March 3, 1918—The plants you shipped to me for my porch boxes arrived in excellent condition and are very satisfactory. I am greatly obliged to you for your prompt attention.—Mrs. E. N. W. Coffin.

♦♦

LAKE WALES, Fla., September 12, 1917—I received the palms in fine shape—just what I wanted. I am sorry I did not get them all from you, but did not get one of your catalogs until after I had sent somewhere else.—Mrs. T. J. Parker.

♦♦

SOUTHLANDS, BERMUDA, May 13, 1918—Three packets of trees reached me yesterday. They were, as last, in excellent condition and I have no doubt will give satisfaction. Those previously received are budding out vigorously.—James Morgan.



Tropical Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THE gem without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And the same comparison might aptly be applied to specimen palms and trees without a setting of flowering and ornamental shrubs. For shrubbery should bear the relation to the garden picture as a whole that the frame has to the work of any artist. And it may be said as a rule—PLANT SHRUBS IN MASSES. Do not set out a few exotic “pets” scattered at random or in regular formations; pile them up in heavy borders around the confines of the grounds, soften the angles not with single, lonely orphans but whole “families” of shrubs as the size of the grounds permit. Where you want color, USE IT. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. Where you wish background, build it as nature would, not stintingly but with a lavish abandon, creating a truly *natural* effect. Consider how Old Mother Nature has planted the woods and fields and, using discretion in arrangement as the layout of our modern home grounds makes necessary, do you go and do likewise. Study the plan at front of the catalog; it conveys these ideas and makes them more graphic. Also read over the remarks applying to landscaping there.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*Nearly all plants in this section are pot-grown, and may be transplanted at any time of the year. In Florida, set them preferably in spring and summer.*

Suitable for the greenhouse, living room, warm offices, the tropics, Gulf and warm coast regions of the United States and South California around to upper California, with slight protection in the coldest parts. Protect from freezing by banking stems liberally with soil at signs of first hard frost. The tops will be lost, but shoots will come again in the spring. **SUBJECTS THAT WILL FLOWER IN WINTER OR EARLY SPRING:** *Acalypha*, *Bauhinia purpurea* and varieties, *B. variegata candida*, *Begonias*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cestrum*, *Clerodendrons*, *Assonias*, *Daedalacanthus*, *Hibiscus*, *Ixora*, *Jacobinias*, *Jasminums*, *Asystasia*, *Chalcas*, *Plumbago*, *Strobilanthes*, *Tabernaemontanas*, *Thevetia*, *Thunbergias*, *Datura*, *Lautana*, *Stenolobiums*, etc.

ACALYPHA hispida (Sanderi). Chenille Plant. A striking subject with broad green foliage and bright red flower spikes resembling “chenille,” about two feet long, pendant from the axils of the leaves. Fast-growing plant, attaining 10 feet in height, which blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 35c.

Other varieties of *Acalyphas*, which are valuable for shrubbery planting in Florida, will be found on page 37.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia. Brazil. A charming yellow-flowered shrub, about 5 to 6 feet high, which has its main crop of bloom in early summer but which blooms more or less freely throughout the year. Foliage is dark green and the trumpet-shaped flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

A. purpurea. Purple Allamanda. Vigorous-growing form of a rare type that is much admired and sought for by many flower-lovers. Strong plants, \$1.00.

Other varieties of *Allamandas*, described on page 33, are valuable as shrubs as well as vines.

ALPINIA nutans. Shell-Flower. East Indies. A lily-like plant growing 4 to 6 feet high, with gorgeous orange-yellow and white flowers. 35c.

ARDISIA revoluta. Turkey Fruit. Cent. America. Shrub of the warm Pacific shores, bearing bright purple fruit in profusion. 50c.

ARTABOTRYS odoratissimus. The False Ylang-Ylang, or Cinnamon Jasmine. Asia. A choice flowering shrub, semi-climbing in habit, with broad glossy leaves bearing yellow flowers delightfully scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. The fruit is also highly fragrant, but inedible. Fine plants, 25c and 50c.

ASSONIA natalensis. A white-flowered shrub of very small foliage, erect in habit, a profusion of bloom in early spring. 50c.

A. punctata. A more free-growing form than the following, with umbels of fewer but larger flowers and a deeper shade of pink. Very lovely and much admired by all. 75c.

A. wallichii (Dombeya). Madagascar. This makes a large shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, with large, velvety cordate leaves and lovely pink flowers in large compact drooping “heads,” in winter. A very showy plant when in bloom. 50c.

ASYSTASIA bella (Mackaya). South Africa. A fine shrubby plant of easy growth here, growing about 6 feet high and flowering in spring. Flowers are lilac, 2 inches long, in racemes 5 to 8 inches long. 35c.

BAUHINIA. Mountain Ebony. An extensive genus of tropical plants and creepers, shrubs and trees. These we offer, however, are all very desirable subjects for planting in warm regions, on account of their beautiful flowers and interesting evergreen foliage. All of the following listed sorts are fine for Florida planting:



Orange Jessamine—A Very Valuable Hedge Plant for Extreme South Florida



The Beautiful Grounds Book



B. acuminata. South Asia. A shrub only, growing 5 to 6 feet high, and blooming when about 2 feet high, season from May to September. Flowers pure white, 2 to 3 inches across in loose bunches. 35c.

B. glandulosa. A new variety of short, stocky habit, and small foliage. Not yet flowered here. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

B. hookeri. Queensland Ebony. Australia. A large tree with large, broad leaves and terminal racemes of white flowers edged crimson. 25c.

B. krugii (Kappleri). French Guiana. This makes a good-sized tree up to 50 feet, with splendid flowers, whitish rose with darker and purple markings. A very choice species. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

B. megalandra. New. Undescribed. Young stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

B. picta. A rare species with very small foliage. 50c.

B. purpurea. South Asia. One of the most showy flowering shrubs or small trees we ever saw. The flowers, which come freely in early spring, January to March, continue opening for weeks, and are about 3 inches across, resembling a costly orchid in color and shape. The color at a distance is deeply lavender, but an examination will reveal tones of mauve and purple, with a touch of white; scented. It is magnificent. 1-year, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

B. purpurea triandra. This was formerly listed as *B. variegata*. A very fine sort, resembling *purpurea*, but flowering in autumn. Flowers pink and very attractive and fragrant. The large two-lobed leaves are very peculiar, closing at night. Strong stock, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

B. tomentosa. St. Thomas Tree. West Indies. A fine small tree with charming yellow flowers. 50c.

B. variegata candida (Alba). India. A tall shrub, about 12 feet, with large pure white flowers, beautifully veined with green, about 3 inches across. Season January to March. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

BEGONIA species. A large-growing sort, with very attractive foliage, and panicles of small white flowers. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

BOUGAINVILLEA. While we class this properly as a vine on page 34, it makes a splendid shrub with very little training, and because of its winter- and spring-blooming habit is especially valuable and for this we recommend it.

CAESALPINIA pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana or Barbados Flower Fence. Tropics. A superb shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with elegant pinnate foliage, surmounted during the greatest portion of the year by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. A very showy plant, suitable for conservatories, for bedding out in summer at the North and for permanent shrubberies in Florida and the Tropics. Nice young stock at 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger at 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

C. pulcherrima flava. A pure, bright yellow form of the foregoing. Strong plants at 35c.

CARISSA acuminata. So. Africa. A shrub resembling *Carissa bispinosa* (which see). The leaves are attractive but smaller; fruit is non-edible. Fine for hedging. 50c.

CATHA edulis. Khat of Arabia. The leaf of this remarkable shrub, filling the role for the Yemen Arab that the Poppy Flower does for the Chinese and the Coca Plant the South American, is a stimulant like alcohol without the latter's deleterious effects. It makes a sturdy plant 5 to 10 feet high, its appearance varying with the characteristics of the soil in which it is grown, with red stems and dark, glossy, evergreen foliage much resembling the Camellia. A very attractive shrub and valuable for its rarity in this country. Small plants, \$1.00. Large, strong plants, \$2.50.

CESTRUM. This represents one of the most attractive groups of flowering shrubs for South Florida, particularly, where the various members can be used to splendid advantage in landscape and general garden culture, not only because of the beautiful floral effect but because, to a large extent, they produce a wealth of bloom during the fall and winter months.

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. A shrub with long, pendulous branches, soft oval leaves and panicles of orange-yellow blossoms in profusion. 25c.

C. elegans. Red Coral "Jessamine." Mexico. Tall, semi-climbing shrub, with a profusion of rose-pink and carmine flowers borne in loose, nodding clusters at the ends of the branches, blooming most of the year. 50c.

C. nocturnum. Night Blooming "Jessamine." West Indies. Vigorous shrub growing 8 to 12 feet high, with long, thin, glabrous leaves and bearing a wealth of greenish-white flowers of overpowering fragrance. 25c.

CHALCAS paniculata (Murraya). Orange Jessamine. India. A magnificent shrub, 10 to 12 feet, with dark green, glossy compound leaves and campanulate, fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms, coming several times a year. These make a striking contrast to the mature red fruit. Useful to florists and for hedging. One of the best shrubs for hedge-work in extreme South Florida, standing clipping well. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; heavier, fine plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CLERODENDRUM penduliflorum. India. This is one of the loveliest of our recent introductions. A good-growing, woody plant or shrub, with pure white flowers in loose, drooping panicles. Does well in pots and can be used for blooming in the house. Strong plants, 75c.

C. squamatum. China. A very showy shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large round-cordate leaves, and brilliant scarlet inflorescence followed by greenish-blue fruits. 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

CORDIA sebestena. Sebesten Plum or Geiger Tree. Florida Keys. Tall evergreen shrub or small tree with large rough leaves and orange-scarlet flowers 1 to 2 inches long in flaming terminal clusters. 50c.



Dwarf Poinciana — An Extremely Showy Tropical Flowering Shrub



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



DAEDALACANTHUS nervosus (Eranthemum). India. A shrubby plant growing 2 to 4 feet high with dark green leaves and axillary spikes of bright blue flowers, coming in winter. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

DATURA arborea. Angel's Trumpet. Peru and Chile. A large shrub, tree-like in growth, attaining 10 to 12 feet. The large, pendulous fragrant white flowers are long, trumpet-shaped and open in the evening. Strong plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

DURANTA repens. Golden Dewdrop. Am. Tropics. One of the most attractive shrubs of Florida gardens, of good size, reaching 10 to 15 feet, spreading, with graceful pendulous branches. Delicate lilac flowers borne in profusion in racemes toward the ends of the branches, blooming throughout the year. The yellow fruits, like small pendant golden balls, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. Very ornamental. 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c.

ERYTHROXYLON coca. Coca Plant. So. America. A shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with rusty brown slender branches and light green foliage, the leaves of vast importance in medicine, yielding the Cocaine of commerce, for which they are chewed by the natives of So. American countries. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

GLYCOSMIS pentaphylla. So. Asia. A handsome shrub, a near relative of the orange, with broad glossy green leaves and translucent, edible, aromatic berries borne several times a year, and which makes a nice preserve. Bearing size plants at 75c.

HAMELIA erecta. Scarlet Bush. Am. Tropics. A very beautiful shrub for Florida planting, growing to 12 feet high. The green foliage is very attractive and sets off the profusion of bright orange-scarlet flowers to advantage. Foliage rich bronzed in cool weather. It is in bloom for many months of the warmer weather and the flowers are followed by handsome shiny black berries. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

H. splanthocarpa. Peru. Resembles the preceding but has orange-yellow flowers. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Chinese Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

This is one of the most striking and satisfactory shrubs for Florida planting, and with the new varieties we have originated it is now possible for gardens to have a wide range of colors of pinks, reds and salmon shades. The plant is of quick growth and while subject to frost injury, being frozen down under ordinary conditions at about 28 degrees F., still it has strong powers of recuperation and will come right up and bloom again within a few months as vigorously as ever.

Not only is this subject adapted to single and group planting but does exceedingly well in hedge formation, standing clipping well, and, where properly cared for in respect to fertilizing, makes a continuous sheet of dark green foliage and large, bright flowers. By shearing they can be trained up standard in the single specimens very satisfactorily.



Chinese Hibiscus—The Most Popular and Satisfactory Flowering Shrub for Florida Planting

We have introduced a number of new forms of exquisite shades, noted in the following descriptions:

Calliope. One of the most distinctive Hibiscus we know. Dark crimson "eye," bordered by red zone from which red veins radiate, netting the buff ground. Reverse of petals delicate pink shading to yellow. 50c.

Carminatus perfectus. Medium-sized blossom, bright scarlet, with reflexed, ruffled petals. Strong, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Clio. A small single flower, rich pink, with faint whitish nerves above, and crimson margins shading very prominently into white beneath. A good grower. Nice stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Diana. Very open blossom, large, nearly 6 inches across. Petals very crape-like and so reflexed as to suggest the Japanese Iris. Lovely rich glowing orange, relieved by the shimmering pink veins that enter it from the light zone, separating the prominent crimson star-shaped center. Stamen column white with crimson base. Reverse of petals somewhat lighter in shade, combining yellow as well as pink with the orange. Altogether an extremely rare and beautiful form. \$1.00.

Double Pink. A very rich carmine-pink flower of fine appearance, resembling a fine Paeony. This is one of our choicest sorts. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Double Scarlet. A deep scarlet-colored flower of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Euterpe. A large single flower, the broad petals yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white towards the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon; profuse bloomer. Strong stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Grandiflorus. Very large single flowers, deep rose color. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Juno. Quite large, 5 inches across, regular, salver-formed flower, not at all recurved. Brilliant glowing orange-red in color shading into a not very prominent crimson eye. Reverse of petals more pinkish, shading to yellow. 50c.

Minerva. Large, single, open flower, 6 inches across, petals only slightly reflexed. Color satiny shell-rose shading to crimson center. Reverse of petals also shell-rose color. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

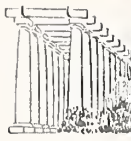
Peachblow. A very beautiful double flower of a pale pink color, with dark center. 25c, \$2.50 a per doz.

Psyche. Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, very small, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surfaces of a crape-like texture. 50c.

Schizopetalus. A small single flower with peculiarly cut and twisted petals, pinkish-red in general color. Flowers droop over gracefully. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Single Pink. Flowers pale pink of usual size, 4 to 5 inches across. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Single Scarlet. The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons. Strong stock, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.



The Beautiful Grounds Book



Terpsichore. Medium size, single flower, with crape-like light pink petals with numerous darker pink nerves, all shading to the dark red center. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Thalia. A single flower, with silky pink petals, and burnt sienna center, light pink and cream on reverse side; crape-like. Very dainty, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Urania. Large single flower, petals light salmon, with faint pink nerves, and lovely light-pink center. Lighter beneath and nerves prominent. Has a crapelike effect. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Venus. One of the nicest varieties we have, a free-growing sort with large, attractive foliage, and a profuse bloomer. Magnificent large, open flower, single, 6 inches across, very pale pink with satiny-pink veins, center of flower an irregularly margined, prominent crimson "eye." Very strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Versicolor. Single, light carmine-scarlet, shaded straw color and deep red in center. Strong stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz., and 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

White Wings. A new single-flowered sort. When first open the flower is a very pale pink, which rapidly fades to white. Something very choice. 50c.

IXORA. This genus represents a wide range of very showy-flowered tropical shrubs or small trees of which the following varieties are especially well suited to South Florida planting and for conservatories in more northerly latitudes, not only for their heads of bright flowers but for the glossy, ornamental green foliage as well. The flowers generally are characterized as small and in dense corymbs or "heads," and, though showy, of a waxy finish distinctive and attractive.

I. flores-lutea. Shrub, with clustered flowers of a beautiful clear waxy-yellow color. One of the loveliest of the group. 50c.

I. incarnata. An attractive "garden" form with heads of lovely flesh-colored flowers. 50c.

JACOBINEA coccinea. Brazil. An erect shrubby herb growing about 4 feet high, with broad, elliptic, glossy green leaves and crimson flowers in terminal spikes, blooming constantly. A valuable border plant. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

JASMINUM sambac. Arabian Jasmine. India. A climbing shrub much cultivated in the tropics. The following varieties are improved forms of very intense fragrance:

J. sambac. "Grand Duke." A very double-flowered Jessamine; the blooms are frequently 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage is dark green and shining. 35c.

J. sambac. "Maid of Orleans." Semi-double flowers, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, very fragrant and constantly in flower. Fine, 35c.

For other Jasminums see pages 29 and 35.

JATROPHA multifida. Texas to Brazil. A handsome plant, growing 10 to 12 feet high, with deeply cleft palmate leaves, and bright red flowers. 50c.

LAGERSTROEMIA flos-reginae. Queen Crape Myrtle. India. This is without a doubt one of the most magnificent of our introductions. A tree reaching 50 to 60 feet in height, with magnificent foliage and gigantic panicles of mauve flowers, nodding on the ends of the strong, graceful shoots; usually seen as a shrub, blooming when small. The petals of the large individual flowers are of the crape-like texture of the common hardier type of Crape Myrtle (which see). Strong grafted plants at 75c each. Seedlings in pots at 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

LANTANA. Trop. America. A genus of very gorgeous shrubby plants, all of which grow to perfection in Florida, on almost any kind of soil. If frozen back they come up from the roots better than ever, and are soon in flower. We have several choice varieties, all 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

Lemon and Cream.

Pink and Yellow.

Purple Trailing. This sort is especially valuable for window boxes and baskets, vases, or for planting on sloping banks for a ground-cover.

Red and Yellow.

White.

Yellow.

LAWSONIA inermis. Henna or Camphire of Solomon. Eastern Tropics. A handsome shrub producing in profusion spikes of small, white very fragrant flowers. From the leaves of this shrub is made a celebrated cosmetic of the Orient. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

L. rubra. Similar to preceding form except the petals are a dark, coral red. One of our recent introductions. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

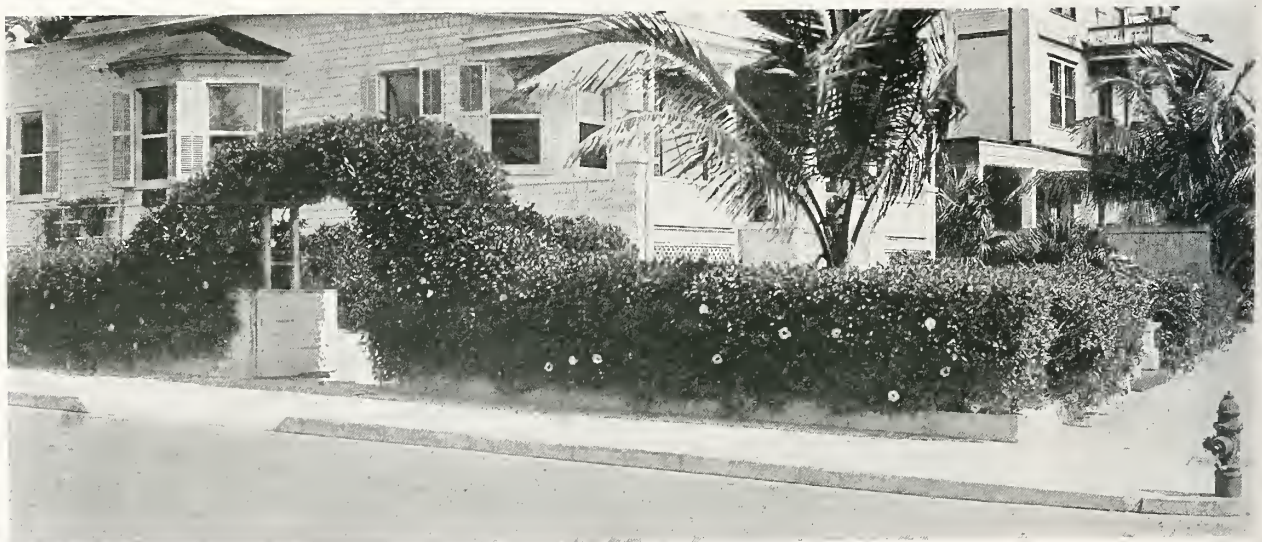
MABA natalensis. Natal. A much branched, evergreen, broad-leaved shrub of dense habit. Produces quantities of shining black berries in large bunches. 50c.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. W. Indies. A charming little shrub with small, glossy-green, prickly leaves resembling holly, with bright pink flowers followed by scarlet berries. Fine for a very dwarf hedge. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

MALVAVISCUS arboreus. Turk's Cap. A very attractive shrub related to Hibiscus, with bright-green foliage and beautiful red flowers, hanging pendant. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

MELASTOMA molkenboerii. Java. A large shrub, 15 to 20 feet high, with attractive, deeply veined leaves and beautiful rose-colored flowers. Very ornamental and adapted to extreme South Florida planting generally. \$1.00.

OXYANTHUS isthmia. Probably So. America. One of the handsomest and most attractive large shrubs we know for South Florida, with its broad, dark glossy evergreen foliage, habit erect



Chinese Hibiscus Makes a Splendid Sheared Flowering Hedge



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



and shapely, and white blossoms of most unusual shape — long, tubular, only an eighth of an inch through yet 6 inches long, flaring out suddenly to an inch across, and of odor most attractive and intense. New and rare, flowering frequently during the past 2 years and for the first time in this country. Nice plants, \$1.00.

O. pyriformis. Natal. A very handsome shrub resembling the foregoing, both in flower and habit of growth. Fine, strong stock at 50c and \$1.00.

PARTIUM tiliaceum. Emajagua. West Indies. A large round-headed shrub or small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with roundish, dark green leaves and showy yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches long, resembling Hibiscus. A valuable fibre plant furnishing a very strong bast. Like most tropical shrubs it sprouts readily from the base even if frozen down. 35c, 50c and 75c.

PITHECOLOBIUM unguis-cati. Black-Bread Bush. West Indies. A good-sized shrub attaining 10 feet, of very attractive foliage and habit of growth, resembling the tree *Pithecolobium dulce* in that respect. Strong plants, \$1.00.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Blue Leadwort. So. Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for Southern Florida, bearing almost constantly a wealth of Phlox-like flowers of sky-blue color. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

P. c. alba. White Leadwort. A very floriferous white form of the preceding. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

RUSSELIA juncea var. elegantissima. Coral Plant or Fountain Plant. Cent. America. A very attractive variation from the more common types of shrubs, to which it makes a pleasing contrast, with its wiry, rush-like pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is almost continuously in bloom with quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

SCHINUS. See page 18.

STENOLOBIUM stans. var. sambucifolia. A splendid evergreen shrub, 10 to 15 feet high, with large, terminal panicles of bright, golden yellow, sweet-scented tubular flowers, distinct foliage, and a habit of blooming at almost any time of year. This is especially valuable for the lawns of our winter residents, as it flowers freely in early spring as well as at other times. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

S. velutina. Mexico. Foliage broader and heavier than *stans*, flowers more of a brownish yellow, but equally fragrant. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

STROBILANTHES anisophyllus. India. A small bush, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with long, narrow leaves and a profusion of tubular, lavender-blue flowers, borne in late winter and early spring. 25c.

TABERNAEMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. Crape Jasmine or Rose Bay. India. A beautiful shrub, growing to 8 feet high, with dark, glossy-green foliage and large, pure white, double night-scented flowers produced at intervals through the year. Makes a splendid ornamental hedge, not defensive. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

T. grandifolia. Large Leaved Rose Bay. Tropics. A magnificent shrub, much larger and more vigorous than the former, though not quite so floriferous, with very handsome, large glossy leaves of a beautiful shade of green. One of the best subjects we know for mass-

ing and as an intermediate background. Flowers of good size and substance, double, pure white. 25c and 50c.

T. species Cashmere. India. This is one of the best white flowering shrubs we know, growing about 3 to 5 feet high. The leaves are very dark glossy green, wavy margined, and the flowers, borne in profusion periodically throughout the year, are single, white with yellow dot in center, and very attractive. 35c.

THEVETIA neriifolia. Trumpet Flower. Trop. America. (The seeds are known as "LUCKY SEEDS" and the fruits as "TIGER APPLES.") An attractive shrub reaching 6 to 10 feet, with narrow, shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and bell-shaped, yellow flowers 3 inches long. THIS WILL STAND SOME FROST. Nice plants, 35c.

THUNBERGIA erecta. West Africa. A charming small shrub growing 4 to 5 feet high with smooth, dark, green leaves and bearing continuously throughout the year gloxinia-like flowers 2 inches across of dark blue corolla and orange throat. Very fine subject. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

T. erecta alba. The same as the foregoing except that the flowers are smaller, white with yellow throat. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

TIBOUCHINA semideandra (Lasiandra). Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest flowered shrubs for the Florida garden. While of rather straggling habit, and perhaps best suited to planting against wall, pergola or other support, by pruning it can be kept in good shape. It grows from 6 to 10 feet high, and has soft velvety foliage of rich green color, turning bronze before dropping. But it is the flower that is the "crowning beauty" — a wonderful, rich, royal purple flower, the most striking dark purple we know, and nearly three inches across. Fine plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. See illustration.

TITHONIA tagaloefolia. Trop. America. A large, straggling, shrubby plant, bearing dense composite heads of solid yellow flowers, very much resembling young "Sunflowers," 3 to 4 inches across. 3-inch pots, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

TODDALIA lanceolata. Mauritius. An erect shrub, 4 to 8 feet high, with trifoliolate leaves and large panicles of white flowers in May. 75c.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata. Limeberry. China. A valuable plant of compact growth. One of the best subjects for smaller growing hedges in extreme South Florida and well protected places. Leaves are dark green and trifoliolate, the small flowers white and sweet-scented, and the reddish fruits are sweetish and sometimes preserved. Strong stock at 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

WARNERIA thunbergia (Gardenia thunbergia). Cent. and So. Africa. A dense shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with rather small, pointed dark green leaves and single pure white fragrant flowers. January to March. 75c.

VINCA alba. Periwinkle. A particularly valuable border plant for Florida gardens, resisting extreme drouth. Attractive green foliage and pure white flowers about 1 to 1½ inches across. Strong seedlings from open ground, easy to handle, 50c per doz., \$3.00 per hundred.

Collection TS. Five plants from this section, our choice, for 50c.

Collection TSI. Ten plants, our choice, some rare species, for \$1.00.



The Royal Purple Tibouchina
See Description

Hardy and half-hardy Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THIS class of plants will be found of great value for Florida and Gulf Coast planting generally, not only because of the particular merits of the plants themselves but also because they can be used freely in mixed plantings on account of their hardier nature. When the more tropical subjects are injured, or killed to the ground, these more resistant plants serve to "hold over" the effectiveness of the original planting, as it were, until the former have regained their station. The general remarks on the planting of Tropical Shrubs apply with equal force to the slower-growing, hardier sorts.

These shrubs will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezes, will come up again in the spring vigorously.

SUBJECTS THAT WILL FLOWER IN WINTER OR VERY EARLY SPRING: ACACIA, AZALEA, CAMELLIA, JASMINUM, LAUROCERASUS, MICHELIA, OSMANTHUS, ROSES, TETRAPANAX, CHIONANTHUS, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those marked P. are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time; the others should only be set in cool weather—say from November till March.

ABELIA grandiflora. A very satisfactory evergreen shrub with long willowy growth. Foliage turns a pretty metallic bronze in winter. Flowers tubular, white with pink base, delicately scented, freely produced in clusters from April to November. Nice stock in 3-inch pots, 25c, \$2.50 per dozen. Strong field-grown stock, 35c and 50c.

ACACIA farnesiana. P. Popinac. Tropics and Sub-Tropics A much-branched shrub, 10 to 20 feet high, thorny, with delicate pinnate foliage and compact, globular balls of golden yellow flowers, very fragrant. Does exceedingly well near salt water. Strong, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

AZALEA indica. P. Indian or Chinese Azalea. This is proving to be one of the most satisfactory flowering shrubs for Florida planting, not only because of its excellent habit of growth and attractive flowers but because it flowers during the late winter and early spring. While they naturally grow in a rather moist, spry soil, they do fine on lower slopes and lake front properties in Florida. On drier soils they should receive careful attention respecting watering, as they should not want for moisture at the roots. In planting, use plenty of well-rotted manure or muck, or similar material, especially if the soil is naturally deficient in organic matter. Use no lime, as Azaleas prefer an acid soil condition. While rejoicing in semi-shady situations, they should have an ample supply of sun for best results, and extra attention such as fall applications of leaf-mold or something of the kind as a protecting mulch will be well repaid by the added magnificence to the floral display in the spring. Do what pruning is advisable right after flowering period. For wide range of coloring and wealth of bloom, nothing we have can exceed the Azalea in beauty, or perhaps even rival it; in their season, each bush is a perfect sheet of bloom, the different varieties

varying from pure white and softest tones of pinks and lavenders to the most intense flaming scarlets and orange. In the double form, we have only the White, 12 to 15 inches high, at 75c. But in the singles we have a wide range of colors, grouped for convenience as follows: Red, Pink and White kinds, 12 to 15 inches high, 75c, and 15 to 18 inches high at \$1.00. In variegated forms we have the 15- to 18-inch grade only at \$1.00.

BACHARIS halimifolia. A perfectly hardy native shrub of good growth and habit which, during the late fall and early winter, is a cloudy mass of soft, downy white material used by nature for transporting seeds. Attains 10 feet or more. Strong plants, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Heavier, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brushes. These are particularly interesting shrubs for South Florida planting, doing especially well on our high lands of the lake region without irrigation. The Callistemons are all quite hardy, standing temperatures under 20 degrees F. The quantity of blossom spikes may be increased by judicious fall pruning and occasional applications of commercial fertilizers.

C. lanceolatus. P. Australia. A splendid shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 12 feet, with long, narrow leaves and bright red flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence the name is derived. These are very attractive and last some time in perfection. Strong plants at \$1.00 each. Smaller stock, 12 to 18 inches high, at 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

C. rigidus. P. Australia. Stiffly branched shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large, deep red flowers. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CAMELLIA japonica. P. Camellia. (Commonly called "Japonica.") China and Japan. A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. For most satisfactory results it should be planted in a partially shaded situation. Flowers in winter and early spring. Red, pink and variegated, 12 to 15 inches high, 75c; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe Tree. Southern states. Woody shrub or slender tree, up to 20 feet, with oval leaves and masses of delicate white flowers in early spring. Deciduous. 3-year, 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

COTONEASTER acuminata. P. Himalayas. An erect-growing shrub up to 6 feet high, with rather small pointed leaves and pinkish-white flowers in profusion, followed by rather large, showy red berries. Very attractive. 35c.

C. frigida. P. Himalayas. A very strong-growing species attaining 20 feet, with leaves up to 4 inches long. Flowers white, followed by a heavy crop of brilliant scarlet berries, making a striking effect. 50c.

C. pannosa. P. China. Beautiful, upright grower, reaching 10 feet, with long arching branches; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. Flowers white, followed by a profusion of vermilion berries in the fall. Branches of berries will keep in water for weeks. 35c.



Plant Single Azaleas for a Wealth of Bloom in Winter and Spring



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



ELEAGNUS. Silver Thorn or Oleaster. Japan. This wonderful group of ornamental evergreen shrubs is one of the most successful for Florida cultivation and we can not recommend it too highly for that purpose. Not only do the various forms stand a great deal of cold, being hardy all over the lower South, but they will stand extremely dry conditions when once established. They have proven especially well adapted to all the higher lands of the State under the severest tests for drought-resistance.

E. pungens. P. A very handsome form of the type, with leaves 3 to 4 inches long, very dark green above and silvery beneath, with the wavy margins characteristic of so many species of the genus. The flowers, which come in January, are creamy white and fragrant. Strong plants, 50c.

E. pungens maculata. P. Golden Leaved Oleaster. A spreading shrub, like the type, up to 6 feet high, with brown branches and bright green leaves beautifully blotched with golden yellow. The fruit, as in the preceding species, is quite desirable, somewhat resembling cranberries and ripening in early spring. Strong plants, grafted, \$1.00.

E. reflexa. P. Climbing Eleagnus. A remarkably vigorous climbing form, making a scandent shrub, the younger twigs brown, the leaves green above and silvery beneath overspread with a bronze cast. If given support this will make a vigorous vine, though by pruning it makes a very desirable shrub. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. P. French Hydrangeas in several shades, also in pure white. These bloom earlier than the following form. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

H. otaksa. P. Japan and China. A highly ornamental shrub with broad leaves and flowers in very large, dense, round heads, pink or blue, ACCORDING TO SOIL. Nice stock, 25c.

ILLCIUM anisatum. P. East Indian Anise. Japan. A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub of large size, 10 to 12 feet high, about as hardy as the Camellia. The aromatic foliage is fragrant when bruised. Strong plants, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

JASMINUM floridum. P. A new variety of this hardy type, introduced by the Department of Agriculture. A strong grower and very promising. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

J. nudiflorum. P. Naked-flowered Jasmine. China. A drooping shrub, reminding one of the Forsythia when in bloom, and hardy south of Washington, blooming nearly all winter. The foliage is rather small, dark green and deeply divided. The flowers are bright yellow. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

J. primulinum. P. China. One of the best introductions of recent years, blooming in early spring and hardy as far north as Washington. A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden yellow flowers, as large as a half dollar, opening flat, scented, blooming in long sprays and keeping when cut, in water indefinitely. An exceedingly valuable small shrub or vine. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; extra strong, 2 to 3 ft., at 75c.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. China and India. Too much can not be said in praise of this beautiful deciduous Indian shrub. The masses of flowers are profusely borne from spring until autumn, on small as well as large plants. A splendid plant for bedding out in the

North even, where it gives perfect satisfaction. Grand for hedges, single specimens or masses, in general Southern planting.

See page 26 for tropical variety.

Carmine. Sometimes catalogued as "Crimson." An exceedingly bright-colored flower (from the choicest plant out of a large lot of Indian seedlings of our importation dating from 1886) the general favorite. 2-year, bushy, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft. high, 30c, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz., \$38.00 per 100; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.; larger specimens at \$2.00.

Pink. The old-fashioned sort so generally grown around Southern homesteads. Same prices as preceding, and also a few very old specimens at \$2.00.

Purple. A light purple flower, varying in shade with soil conditions. Blooms best in July and August. 2-year, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. 4 to 6 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Specimens at \$2.00.

White. A weak grower and hence very scarce and expensive. Grafted stock, 35c and 50c.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Prunus). P. Carolina Laurel Cherry. A splendid native broad-leaved evergreen shrub of comparative slow growth but attaining large size, with firm, dark green, glossy foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are in numerous close racemes and are followed by glossy, greenish-black fruits. Fine for hedges and general planting. Nice stock in 3-inch pots, 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

LEONOTIS leonurus. P. Lion's Tail. S. Africa. A quick-growing, rather tender shrubby plant, growing 3 to 6 feet high, with hairy stems, soft foliage and queer, heavy tufted spikes of orange-yellow flowers. 25c.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Japan. A smaller shrub than the following, reaching not more than 15 feet, with upright branches, oval, glossy leaves, and erect, many-flowered panicles of small white flowers. Evergreen and hardy and used largely for hedges. 1-year, 10c, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

L. nepalense variegata. P. Variegated Nepal Privet. A splendid plant for hedge work or single specimens, succeeding on very dry sandy soils after once established. It makes a handsome shrub of somewhat stiff habit, attaining a height of 15 feet, with thick, glossy leaves variegated with yellow and large, erect, many-flowered dense panicles of bloom in spring. A magnificent flowering subject suited to any grounds and one we strongly recommend. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.



Illustrating the Possibilities of Crape Myrtle in the North

L. ovalifolium variegata. P. Variegated California Privet. An attractive golden-variegated form of the celebrated hedge plant so frequently planted in the North and West. Strong pot-grown. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

MICHELIA fuscata. P. Banana Shrub. China. A fine large shrub of compact growth and attaining 10 to 15 feet in height, perfectly hardy in the middle and lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, resembling that of a Magnolia only smaller. The flowers are an inch across, or larger, brownish yellow edged with light carmine, with an unusual banana-like fragrance, and coming from March to May. Strong plants, \$1.00.

NERIUM oleander. Oleander. Asia Minor. One of the most effective and striking of shrubs adapted to Florida planting, suited to hedge and mass planting or for single specimens. Not only are they beautiful for their flowers, which come in loose clusters in a wide range of colors during the early and late spring months in profusion, but the foliage also is very attractive, ever-green and distinctive. It is also valuable for tub-culture in the North and we refer you to page 8 for cultural suggestions. Not only has the Oleander proved a success throughout Florida generally, but it has also been largely planted all along the Gulf Coast and, as there is considerable difference in the minimum temperatures the different varieties will stand, we suggest the following as being among the more hardy: *Carneum*, Frederick Guibert, Dr. Golfin, Savort, Single White, DeBrun, Mrs. George Roeding. Our stock is all field-grown in strong, vigorous plants, two years old, and can be handled at any season of the year.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double purplish-crimson flower, with occasional narrow white stripes. The deepest red of any sort. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.



Oleander
A Splendid Flowering Shrub, Useful for Seashore Planting

Atropurpureum single. The single form of the foregoing. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

California. A single, medium-bright pink variety, with yellow center. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Carneum. Single, flesh-colored flower with pink lines in throat. Very floriferous. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

DeBrun. Double, deep crimson, slightly lighter in color and larger in size than *Atropurpureum*. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Dr. Golfin. Magnificent single flower, white inclining to pink, with center streaked light crimson. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Frederick Guibert. Single, light pink with crimson throat. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Lillian Henderson. Beautiful pure white, double flowers, of medium size. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Madame Peuch. Splendid semi-double, soft rose-colored flower. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Madame Peyre. Double, light pink, with center of a yellow tinge. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Madame Planchon. Semi-double, rosy lilac in color. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Madame Sahut. Semi-double, rosy carmine, striped white. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Madonna grandiflora. Pure white, double, of large size, very fragrant. The best of the double whites. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Mrs. George Roeding. Superb, double, salmon-pink, with a center of more yellowish cast. Petals slightly fringed. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Professor Durand. Small, double, creamy-yellow flower. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Savort. Small, double, pale-pink flower, very fine and floriferous. A strong, upright grower, hardy and desirable. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Single Cream. Flowers rather small in size, but profuse. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Single Pink. Shell-pink colored flowers, scented, and borne in very large trusses. A grand variety. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Single White. A very hardy sort, profuse bloomer, and altogether fine. The old reliable white variety. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Souvenir de Felix Duval. Semi-double, soft rose-pink. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Splendens. The old-fashioned, double, rosy pink variety. Splendid large flowers in heavy trusses, sweet-scented. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

WE HAVE A LIMITED STOCK OF EXTRA HEAVY PLANTS IN A FEW VARIETIES. IF INTERESTED, WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE.

OSMANTHUS fragrans (Olea). Sweet Olive. Asia. A shrub, with attractive evergreen foliage and tiny white flowers in clusters of extremely heavy and exquisite perfume, coming in winter and spring. Strong plants, 75c.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. P. Tobira Shrub. China and Japan. Hardy, woody shrub especially valuable as a hedge subject, specimen plants of which attain 8 to 10 feet. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark, glossy green, and the creamy flowers, fragrant but of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding strong salt winds exceedingly well. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

P. tobira variegata. P. A rare form of the type, and not so strong a grower, but with foliage of lighter green, beautifully variegated with creamy white. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

PODACHENIUM eminens. P. Large shrub or small tree with large, handsome leaves and clusters of daisy-like "flowers," yellow centers with white rays. Hardy in the South. Strong plants, 75c.

PUNICA granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. Hardy shrub, with rather small foliage which turns bronze-color in winter, in South Florida, but becoming deciduous in the colder latitudes. The variety we are handling has very full, double blossoms, pink, marked with crimson veins. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

For fruiting Pomegranates, see page 54.



RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus. P. Downy Myrtle. South Asia. A semi-hardy shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet high, of great value for South Florida, where it grows freely on almost any soil, especially wet flat woods. The foliage effect is gray to olive green, and the rosy-pink flowers come in quantities in late spring and early summer. "The guava-like fruit is about the size of a gooseberry, of a dull purple color, with numerous small seeds embedded in soft pulp of sweet, pleasant flavor, somewhat suggesting the raspberry." 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Larger, heavier stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

The Rose

No flower today is more popular in the South than the Rose where, with proper cultural attention, blooms of finest quality can be produced the year round. However, so many failures with Roses have been traceable directly to lack of knowledge of the requirements of that plant that we urge all planters to note the following suggestions carefully and be guided accordingly:

First—Rose bushes must be planted **DEEP**. The point of union where budded or grafted should be at least two or three inches below the general soil level. This keeps the roots under more even moisture conditions and serves to discourage sprouting from below the graft or bud. Any shoots that do come up from the old stock should be removed at once. Second—The soil should be made as rich as possible and deep, and fertilizing should be done several times a year. Roses should be grown in beds, just as a vegetable garden would be handled; don't plant them out as single specimens over the lawn. Enrich the soil with rotted manure preferably, or other organic material, and if possible make applications during the main growing season of liquid manure. Bone meal is also especially valuable for Roses and other flowering subjects. Third—See that the plants never want for moisture at the roots; keep the soil moist to a depth of two feet at all times, if possible. Enough pruning of the Climbers and Teas should be done to keep them free of old wood; more than this if necessary should be done about October in order to encourage long flowering shoots. Transplant Roses in November, December or January, preferably—never in the hot, wet summer.

Climbing Roses here listed need not necessarily be trained as climbers. If pruned judiciously to bush-form, you will find them more floriferous and satisfactory than many "bush" Roses.

PRICE (except where noted otherwise) of fine two-year-old grafts (a few budded), 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Anemone. The Pink Cherokee, one of our introductions from England a few years ago. Flowers a beautiful shade of light pink, with a satiny sheen. This is a vigorous climber.

Cherokee. A very vigorous climber, useful for hedges, etc. Flowers freely produced in early spring, single pure white. Strong roots from layers, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Tea. Very rich pink flowers, especially fine for vases or for other cut-flower work. A grand sort.

Climbing Devoniensis. Tea. The famous Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, tinged blush.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Tea. Profuse, deep yellow bloomer, with well-formed buds and flowers. Stronger grower than Marechal Niel.

Duchess de Brabant. Tea. Shell-pink shaded carmine. A splendid, free-flowering, vigorous sort.

Etoile de France. Hyb. Perpet. Lovely, clear, velvety crimson, splendid-shaped buds on stiff stems; very fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. A strong-growing and profuse-blooming bush, with large, double, deep yellow flowers, attractive in bud as well as open.

Helen Gould. Hyb. Tea. A vigorous-growing bush, bearing long-pointed buds that last well when cut. Beautiful rosy crimson flowers of exquisite form.

James Sprunt. Bengal. Splendid climber, with very full, cherry-red flowers.

Killarney Queen. Hyb. Tea. The improved "Killarney." A free-blooming rose of rich, glowing pink color, the petals being of unusually large size and good substance. Beautiful in the bud.

Louis Philippe. Bengal. A good, thrifty rose. Crimson, with long stems.

Mme. de Watteville. Tea. General color a creamy white, bordered a bright pink. Large, beautiful and fragrant.

Mme. Lambert. Tea. Buds rich deep pink, the open flower changing to light shades. Very vigorous.

Macartney. A rampant climbing rose with small evergreen leaves; flowers large, single, pure white like the Cherokee. Makes an impenetrable hedge. 1-year. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Maman Cochet. Tea. A choice rose; style like Bridesmaid. Pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. The great favorite in the South. Rich yellow. Strong 1-year plants, 40c, \$4.00 per doz.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Pale-yellow, tinged rose. Very vigorous. Flowers large, with pointed buds.

Minnie Frances. Tea. Might be called an improved Bon Silene. Very fine deep pink rose; vigorous; splendid rose for Florida.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Hyb. Tea. An unusually strong grower with ornamental foliage and long, pointed, fragrant buds of deep apricot-yellow. Splendid bloomer, with large open flowers, semi-double.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Very bright reddish-crimson flowers; fine in bud.

Radiance. Hyb. Tea. Upright, medium grower with brilliant, rosy-carmine flowers. One of the best of the new varieties.

Ramona. The new Red Cherokee, a magnificent production of South California. This is a sport from Anemone, of the same type, but with splendid carmine-crimson flowers.

Reve d'Or. Noisette. Buff-yellow and saffron. A grand climber of vigorous habit.

Solfaterre. Noisette. Pale-yellow flowers, freely produced. Plant is a strong climber like Marechal Niel.

Sunburst. Hyb. Tea. Long, pointed buds of rich coppery yellow shading to golden. Exceedingly popular with all lovers of beautiful Roses.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. A pure white form of this splendid rose.



Variegated Tobira Shrub—See Pittosporum



The Beautiful Grounds Book



SEBANIA punicea. (Daubentonia). A leguminous shrub, deciduous, allied to Caesalpinia, of very quick growth. Leaves compound; flowers brilliant orange-scarlet, freely borne during most of the warmer weather in attractive, drooping racemes. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. (Triphasia monophylla.) P. Timor. A very handsome, dwarf shrub, related to the Orange tribe, of great value for ornamental hedge-work in Florida. Quite hardy, standing as low a temperature as 20 degrees F. without injury. Beautiful, dark green foliage of compact growth, with glossy black berries that add to the shrub's attractive appearance. Nice stock, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Stronger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

SOPHORA davidii. P. China. A thorny leguminous shrub, up to 5 feet high, sometimes used as a hedge plant. Foliage gray-green, flowers whitish lilac, pods produced in immense quantities. Of possible value as a bee-plant. Strong plants out of 4-inch pots, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

SPIRAEA cantonensis (S. reevesii). Bridal Wreath. Asia. Hardy, deciduous shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with small leaves and showy white flowers in spring. Heavy plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

TAMARIX. Tall, vigorous-growing shrub, deciduous, with slender, willowy branches clothed with delicate foliage of a light, feathery blue-green color, and producing spikes of lovely small pink flowers in abundance. The soft contrast of these colorings is exquisite. Does well along seashore. We offer three varieties as follows:

Caspica. A good strong-growing sort. 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Hispid. Vigorous grower, in bloom for several months during late spring and summer. 1 to 2 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Japonica plumosa. More spreading and plummy in habit than the preceding. 1 to 1½ ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

TETRAPANAX papyrifera (Aralia papyrifera). P. Rice Paper Plant of China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of 8 or 12 feet, and in autumn throws out long feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length. The flowers are white and small, but borne in myriads, and create a beautiful show. The tops stand some frost, but the roots are hardy well up into the Carolinas, and send up fine growths every spring if cut back by frost. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. P. China. Evergreen shrub, hardy over the lower South, attaining 6 to 10 feet. Leaves large, glossy, and flowers, which come in late spring, are fragrant with a scent suggesting Osmanthus fragrance. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; extra heavy plants at 75c.

V. tinus. P. Laurustinus. One of the handsomest and most satisfactory of broad-leaved flowering shrubs, of rapid growth and attaining a height of 10 feet under suitable conditions. The creamy-white, very fragrant flowers are produced in abundance in winter and early spring and last for a long period. The buds are bright red before opening. Strong stock, bushy, from pots, 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

WARNERIA augusta (Gardenia florida). P. Gardenia or Cape Jasmine. China. A splendid broad-leaved evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with very dark green, glossy foliage and magnificent waxy-white flowers, of good size and exceedingly fragrant. Strong stock, 50c.

W. augusta veitchii. An improved form of the Gardenia, more desirable than the former for pot culture. For garden culture, it has a lower and more spreading habit and blooms more or less throughout the year. Strong plants, 50c.



A Vase of Winter Roses in Florida

Testimonials

BARAGUA, CUBA, May 21, 1918—I received the plants two days ago and they are all fine. You give better value for the money than any florist with whom I have ever had dealings.—Mrs. N. O. Fox.

♦♦

ORLANDO, FLA., December 18, 1917—The palms you shipped me have been received in fine condition. They are beauties. I wish to thank you heartily for sending me such nice ones, and when in need of others will not likely forget where these came from.—Hiram Darling.

♦♦

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 26, 1918—I am very much pleased with the plants you sent me. They are magnificent specimens and will add wonderfully to the appearance of my property. I always have received very satisfactory and courteous treatment from your firm, and your plants *always* reach me in first-class condition and are admired by all who see them. It is a pleasure for me to recommend your firm to my friends.—George A. Grevemeyer.



Vines and Creepers

TREES, Palms and Shrubbery of course come first, as they form the "framework" of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines are very valuable for this purpose. On the home they serve to soften the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape.

For fences, they help to make these unsightly, but usually necessary, features of the home grounds more tolerable, hiding their artificial and naturally abnormal characteristics. By erecting framework on which they can climb they soon form a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, etc., they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement where one wants vines to quickly shade a window is to erect a double inverted U-support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "U" close to the house-wall and window, the other further out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipes should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*Plants in this Department may be transplanted at any time of the year.*

Those marked **T** are tropical or subtropical and are suited to greenhouse, living room, warm offices, for planting out in the tropics and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. Those marked **H** are more hardy and suited generally to Florida and Gulf Coast planting. All need a wire or other support except **BIGNONIAS**, **EUONYMUS**, **FICUS**, **HEBERA** and **TECOMA**; these cling to any solid support and are ideal for covering brick, stone or cement-finished walls, lending a charming air to homes, churches, schools or any buildings, robbing them of the forbidding, prison-like aspect of the usual modern structure.

ABRUS precatorius. **T.** Crab's Eye Vine, or Weather Plant. Delicate pinnate leaves; small flowers in bunches followed by beautiful scarlet and black beans which are highly decorative. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

ALLAMANDA cathartica hendersonii. **T.** Guiana. One of the most gorgeous tropical plants grown in Florida; may be trained either as a vine or shrub, and will grow well up into the southern edge of our Gulf States, as the loss of top by frost is very quickly remedied by a few weeks of spring weather. Glossy green broad leaves, flowers constantly produced 4 to 5 inches across, pure golden yellow. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

A. c. williamsii. **T.** This is similar to preceding species except in size of flower, which is only about 3 inches across, and sometimes a trifle fragrant. Exceedingly floriferous. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

ANTIGONON leptopus. **T.** Rosa de Montana. Mexico. A beautiful vine with heart-shaped leaves bearing great racemes of rose-pink flowers for most of the year in Florida. Roots tuberous. A great flower for bees. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. **T.** Calico Flower. Brazil. A rather dwarf plant, fine for small screens, etc. Flower purple, blotched and waved with creamy white. Sometimes called "Dutchman's Pipe Vine." 15c.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. **T.** India. A strong-growing, woody vine, with large, dark green foliage and clusters of immense large, trumpet-shaped white flowers, resembling Easter Lilies, only larger. A magnificent subject for South Florida planting. Seedlings, 50c each. Strong layers from flowering plants, \$1.00.

BIGNONIA argyreo-violescens. **T.** A very pretty vining plant resembling *B. unguis-cati* except that the leaves are marked green, white and purple. Attaches itself to either woodwork or masonry. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

B. buccinatoria. **T.** A very rare species from Mexico, partly hardy here, and of exceptionally strong growth. Evergreen. Flowers about 2½ inches across, or larger, a rich shade of blood-red. \$1.00.

B. capreolata H. (*B. crucigera*.) Cross Vine. (This is not the "Flame Vine"; see *Pyrostegia*.) A native plant with dark green foliage, and orange-red flowers. Clings to walls or tree trunks closely. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

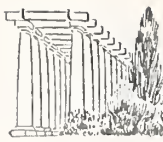
B. speciosa. **H.** South America. A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers blooming here from March to May. A fast grower and free bloomer. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

B. unguis-cati. (*B. tweediana*.) **H.** An elegant vine of delicate appearance, exceptionally fine for covering stone and brick houses—or wooden, if you choose—with splendid bright yellow flowers 2 inches across, in early spring. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

B. venusta. See *Pyrostegia*, page 36.



Vines Are Indispensable On Every Home



One of the Rare New Bougainvilleas, a Perfect Bower of Bloom.
No Home in South Florida Should be Without a Bougainvillea of Some Color

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis. T. Brazil. This is the richest colored of the purple kinds flowering a long season. For general description, see under "B. glabra sanderiana." \$2.00 each.

B. "Crimson Lake." T. The finest of all the kinds. Rich, glowing crimson, later overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond comprehensive description. \$3.50 each.

B. glabra sanderiana. T. Paper Flower. Brazil. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but showing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine, or shrub, or small tree by training. 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Trained specimens, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

B. refulgens. A beautiful variation of the darker purple type. \$2.00.

B. rosea speciosa. T. Rich pink to salmon-red tones, according to sun exposure. \$3.00 each.

B. spectabilis. T. Brazil. This has flowers of a deeper shade of purple than B. g. sanderiana, flowering in spring only. 50c.

B. spectabilis lateritia. T. Flowers of this very rare sort are of brick-red color, in full sun, varying to lighter reddish pink in shade. \$2.50.

CLEMATIS paniculata. H. Japan. A very vigorous creeper, almost smothering itself in bloom in summer. Flowers an inch across, pure white, star-shaped, followed by feathery seed vessels. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonae. T. (C. balfourii). West Africa. Quick-growing; of unusual merit; flowers bright scarlet, enclosed partly in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The flowers last for many weeks and are produced in quantity. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

C. t. delicatum. T. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish, instead of white, and turns a reddish bronze with age. 15c and 25c.

CRYPTOSTEGIA madagascariensis. T. Madagascar. A strong-growing, woody vine that with a little support will make a shrub-like growth. Leaves glossy green and showy flowers are pinkish, 2½ to 3 inches across. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

DEGUELIA timoriensis. T. A very vigorous vine from Timor bearing long spires of pure white, sweet-scented flowers in enormous profusion in summer and autumn. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

DIOSCOREA sp. Air Potato. T. Rampant grower, suitable for porches, or where a quick cover is desired. Leaves large, glossy green, strongly nerved. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

EUONYMUS radicans. H. Japan. This has small green leaves which turn bronze in winter. Clings to any solid support unaided. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

FICUS pumila. (F. repens.) H. Creeping Fig. Orient. A very small-leaved evergreen creeper which attaches itself to any solid object and is largely used in South Europe and California for covering walls of houses, which it does perfectly. Will stand considerable frost when grown on walls. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.



Lavender-Pink Cryptostegia
Can Be Used as Shrub as Well as Vine



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



F. villosa. H. A stronger grower, with larger leaves than the preceding species, and perhaps not so hardy. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. H. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. So. East U. S. Well known woody twiner bearing glossy, evergreen foliage and a profusion of pure yellow, bell-shaped, very fragrant flowers in late winter. Very desirable for covering fences and also as a ground cover. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

HEDERA helix. H. English Ivy. Europe to Asia. Ornamental woody root-climbing vine, valuable for its handsome large evergreen foliage. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

JAQUEMONTIA pentantha. A charming blue-flowered Morning-Glory, native of the Florida Keys. A rather delicate-appearing vine, with small, glossy foliage, but very floriferous. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

JASMINUM grandiflorum. T. Catalonian Jasmine. India. Beautiful bright-green foliage of pinnate leaves, and intensely fragrant flowers, reddish when in bud but pure white when open. Evergreen and almost a constant bloomer. Nice stock, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

J. nitidum. T. Admiralty Islands. Slender-branched, twining plant, with shining foliage and white, very fragrant flowers. An excellent greenhouse sub-



Ficus Pumila
Note the Delicate Tracery of Green Over the Second-Story Windows

ject as well as for outdoor planting in South Florida and the tropics. One of the most choice climbing subjects we know. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; heavier, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

J. officinale. H. Jessamine. Persia. A very beautiful plant with its dark, glossy green leaves on its scandent, almost twining growth. Flowers white and fragrant, coming in summer. 50c.

J. pubescens. H. A shrubby vine, more often used as a shrub than as a vine here in Florida; attractive foliage and habit of growth, with a profusion of white flowers borne throughout the year in crops. One of our most desirable subjects. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

LETTSOMIA strigosa. T. India. A very robust, twining vine, of the Morning Glory family, with great heart-shaped leaves of a rather yellowish-green color, and superb pink or mauve flowers freely borne throughout the warmer months of the year. These last all morning, or all day if cloudy. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

LONICERA sempervirens. H. Coral Honeysuckle. Native. High-climbing, broad-leaved, hardy vine, with tubular, usually waxy-scarlet flowers. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

MARSDENIA floribunda. T. Tropics. A twining shrub with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of white flowers, related to Stephanotis. 50c.

NINTOOA japonica. H. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Japan. A very strong grower, with handsome foliage, which turns a pleasing bronze in very cold weather. Fine for covering rocks, the ground, or for trellises, etc. The flowers are pure white, changing to creamy yellow, fragrant and are almost ever-blooming. 2-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

PETRAEA volubilis. T. Queen's Wreath. American Tropics. This magnificent vine has been on our grounds for years, but is so very difficult of propagation that we have hitherto been unable to grow a stock of it. Leaves are of medium size, evergreen; harsh to the touch; flowers produced freely in long-branched panicles of an exquisite shade of blue, changing to lavender in age; these appear at intervals through the year. We are now offering strong plants at 75c, \$7.50 per doz.



Red and White *Clerodendrum Thomsonae*



The Sky-Blue Thunbergia Grandiflora

PITHECOCTENIUM clematidium. H. South America. Attractive climbing plant with rather delicate foliage and attractive, pure white flowers. Blooms in spring. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

P. muricatum. T. Mexico. Coarser, more vigorous-growing vine with terminal, many flowered racemes of white blossoms having creamy-yellow throats. Very attractive. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

PORANA paniculata. T. Snow Creeper. India. A strong, shrubby climber, every branchlet terminating with a panicle of innumerable white flowers. \$1.50.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. T. (Bignonia venusta.) Flame-flower. Brazil. A grand, tropical, trumpet creeper, growing on high trellises or trees up to 70 feet or more, and producing countless tubular flowers of a bright orange-red in winter and spring, sometimes followed by a second crop in June. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

SMILAX. H. Our native evergreen "Greenbrier" or "Bamboo Creeper." Don't confound the name with the greenhouse vine, *Myrsiphyllum*. This hardy plant is prickly and bears quantities of black or green berries; the cut masses of vines are used in large decorations, being shipped from the South largely. Strong roots, 15c, \$1.00 per doz.

SOLANDRA guttata. T. Mexico. The Chalice Vine. A rapid grower, with heavy broad foliage. Flowers yellow, very handsome, rather like the *Allamanda*, freely borne. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

SOLANUM seafortianum. T. West Indies. A medium-sized delicate vine with compound leaves and bunches of sky-blue flowers, which are followed by scarlet berries greatly liked by birds. Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

S. wendlandii. T. Costa Rica. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves, but most elegant, lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. 25c.

TECOMA capensis. T. South Africa. A strong-growing shrubby climber, with elegant pinnate leaves and producing constantly clusters of bright scarlet-orange, showy flowers. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

T. radicans. (Bignonia.) H. The Trumpet Creeper, a hardy vine of the North, but found doing well in South Florida as well. The leaves are compound, deciduous; flowers in great clusters, orange-red, about 2 inches across. 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

T. ricasolenia. T. Attractive vine with flowers of good size, white with reddish striped throats. 35c.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. T. India. Slender-stemmed, twining vine, well clothed with dark green leaves of good substance, bearing salver-shaped, pure white flowers. 15c.

T. grandiflora. T. India. A rapid-growing climber with beautiful large, pointed leaves and a succession of splendid sky-blue flowers, 3 inches across. One of the loveliest vines for Florida planting we know. Strong plants, 75c.

TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides. H. "Star-jessamine." A splendid Chinese vine, with very dark-green waxy leaves of small size. Flowers borne only in spring, are produced in uncountable numbers; pure white, heavily fragrant, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

T. j. variegatum. H. Leaves variegated with white and sometimes with pink. 35c.

VALLARIS heynei. T. Asia. Strong, quick-growing vine with smooth, dark green leaves and pure white flowers. 25c.

VITIS capensis. T. "Evergreen Grape." So. Africa. A robust-growing vine with large ornamental foliage of good substance, for which it is highly prized. Strong, vigorous plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

WOODHAVEN, BERMUDA, August 14, 1918—I have safely received the plants despatched by you on *June tenth* and am much pleased with them.—H. M. Wood.

♦♦

THE KAGOSHIMA IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, February 8, 1918—Many thanks for your prompt sending of the plants, which I received all right on the second instant.—Prof. Takeo Kusano.

♦♦

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA, September 4, 1918—The shipment of Avocado trees arrived in splendid condition, with the exception of two Fuertes. They were about six weeks making the trip.—F. M. Briggs.

SANFORD, FLA., R. F. D. No. 2, August 19, 1918—I received the palm all right and it is growing nicely. Everything we have bought of you we have been well pleased with.—Mrs. Sheridan Jewett.

♦♦

MIAMI, FLA., March 9, 1918—The lot of Phoenix palms have been received and planted. The stock came thru fine; the plants look good and we are all happy!—Wm. G. MacLean, Supt. Jas. Deering Property.

♦♦

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, August 7, 1918—The plants arrived here about three weeks ago and were in perfect condition. Both of my friends wish me to congratulate you on your packing.—Hofius and Hildebrandt.

Foliage and Decorative Plants

MOSTLY tropical, suitable for greenhouses, the living rooms, warm business offices, for bedding out in the summer at the North, or planting permanently in open ground in the tropics, and along our Southern and Western coast regions where only a slight protection from frost will be necessary. Among those best suited to planting out even where subjected to freezing temperatures are the Acalyphas, Poinsettias, Phyllanthus; like many tropical shrubs, when frozen down they come right back and are attractive again in a few weeks. The surest method of protecting stem and roots is to bank up with soil as high as one chooses, to keep out actual freezing; do this at the signs of the first hard frost and leave until growth starts in the spring. For color suggestions in planting, which should be more carefully observed in the planting of this kind of stock even than in the flowering shrubs, see page 7.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.*

ACALYPHA godseffiana. A dwarf species, 3 to 4 feet, leaves broad, green, margined yellow, and suffused more or less with pink. 25c and 35c.

A. marginata. The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to 8 feet high. Fast growing. Leaves green, margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream. In cool weather is exceptionally gorgeous. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

A. miltoniana. Of medium growth, with narrow, cut leaves, green and cream-colored. 15c, 25c and 35c.

A. mosaica. Mosaic-leaved, 4 to 6 feet high. A most gorgeous plant, foliage showing all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings. A fine plant. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

A. tricolor. Resembling the preceding, but with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. 6 to 8 feet high. A grand plant, which should be planted very extensively. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

ARALIA halfouri. A new species, 3 to 4 feet high, with round leaflets beautifully variegated green, white and cream. Something like *A. Guilfoylei*, which see. 50c.

A. elegantissima. A very distinctive form, with palmate leaves, each "finger" of which is very narrow and serrated like a coarse saw. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

A. filicifolia. A fine shrubby plant, growing up to 8 feet high. Valuable in all sizes. Foliage fernlike and attractive. 50c.

A. guilfoylei. A handsome species, compound leaves, which are variegated green, white and cream, 8 to 10 feet high. Very showy for both pots and bedding. 15c to 50c.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. An attractive, large-leaved subject, especially suited for dark halls and rooms, thriving with little light or attention. 50c.

ASPARAGUS plumosus. A very fine, fern-leaved climbing plant, particularly adapted for bouquets and all cut-flower work, etc. Lasts for days without water. May be grown outdoors in Florida and warm regions. A fine pot-plant for any climate. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; heavier, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c.

A. sprengeri. One of our introductions from South Africa in 1888. Indispensable to every florist. The plant is best grown in baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. A grand plant in any size. Fine plants in various sizes. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c. Fine baskets, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

CARLUDOVICA palmata. The Panama Hat plant. Resembles a palm, but has no trunk. Leaves palmate. A very decorative plant, reaching a height of about 4 or 5 feet. Specimens, 50c and \$1.00.

COSTUS speciosus. A curious Spiral Flag, with orange-colored heads, makes a good shrubby plant in open ground here. 35c.

CROTON. See *Phyllaurea*.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. Mexico. A small, shrubby plant with very small, narrow leaves and lavender flowers. An attractive little plant for window boxes and conservatory. Strong plants, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

CURCULIGO recurvata. A broad-leaved plant growing about 4 feet high, resembling a young palm, or *Panicum palmifolium*. \$1.00.

DRACAENA fragrans. A large green-leaved plant somewhat resembling Maize, but much heavier and more fully furnished with beautiful foliage. A tough plant for the decorator. 50c.

D. godseffiana. A dwarf, branched plant with short leaves, green and cream colored. A nice pot-plant. 25c.

D. haageana. A smaller growing, plain green variety, very attractive grower. 35c.

D. indivisa. The famed Dragon Tree. A handsome plant in all sizes with long, narrow leaves and, when planted out in open ground, a trunk three to ten inches thick with age. This is hardy in California and South Florida and useful in landscape gardening. Strong plants of decorative value at 50c.

ERANTHEMUM albomarginatum. (Formerly listed as *Jacobinia* sp.) A pretty, variegated leaved plant, foliage green, gray and white. 25c.

EUPHORBIA pulcherrima. The Poinsettia. Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts from 6 to 12 inches across remain vivid for many weeks. A great plant for warm countries. (The plants we offer are simply nursery stock, and NOT FLORIST'S STOCK IN BLOOM. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; heavier stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.)



Acalypha Mosaica—For Strong Yet Not Too Glaring Red Effects This Is the Gardener's Most Valuable Subject



The Beautiful Grounds Book



Ficus Altissima—A Valuable Shade Tree for South Florida as Well as Ornamental Foliage Plant

White Poinsettia. A new and charming addition to the genus, a great novelty as yet. Strong plants, 75c.

FICUS altissima. This is catalogued by a few prominent European firms as *F. Chauvierii*. A magnificent new rubber plant of our introduction from India. Large roundish-oblong leaves, with prominent veins. A fine specimen plant in all sizes. Beautiful plants, 1 ft. high, 40c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft. or taller, \$1.00.

F. elastica. See also page 16. Fine plants. Prices, 40c to \$1.50.

F. elastica variegata. This is a rare variegated plant of great beauty. Big, fine plants, 75c to \$1.50.

GREVILLEA robusta. See page 16.

HELICONIA bihai. Wild Plantain or Balisier, of Central America. A fine plant, growing to a height of 10 to 15 feet, resembling a Musa. Green foliage, purplish stems, yellow flower spikes. 50c.

H. lehmanni variegata. A stocky, broad-leaved plant, somewhat resembling a miniature banana, with leaves striped with creamy yellow, and having yellow stems. \$1.00.

HEMIGRAPHIS colorata. A purple-leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets, or as a cover plant, but needs heat. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

MARANTA arundinacea variegata. Commonly catalogued as *Phrynium variegatum*. A plant with canna-like foliage grow-

ing up to a height of 3 feet, beautifully variegated with white. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

NEPHEHYTIS liberica. A quickly-growing climber, with fleshy stems like *Philodendron* in habit, having trilobed leaves. 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

N. triphylla. Resembling the *Nephehytis liberica*, but having leaves variegated with white. Fine. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

NOLINA tuberculata. A splendid plant, resembling a *Yucca* or *Dracaena*, but with an enormous bulbous base, from which the trunk runs up very slenderly, and is crowned with a great head of long narrow leaves. Has proved hardy in South Florida outdoors, and is an effective subject growing up to 8 feet or more in height. 75c.

OPLISMENUS burmani. (*Panicum variegatum*.) A delicate grass, broad leaved with variegation of green, white and pink. Useful for border, hanging baskets, etc. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

PANAX aureum. A compact-growing sort with attractive yellowish-green foliage, the leaves sharply serrated. 50c.

P. excelsum. Foliage very finely cut. Makes a fine, bushy plant of elegant appearance. 25c to 50c.

P. fruticosum (plumatum). This has fern-like leaves and is of a quicker growth than most others. The foliage is grayish green, with a suggestion of white in it. 25c to 50c.

P. species. A new green-leaved sort, with very pretty serrated foliage of distinct character and good habit. 25c to 50c.

PANDANUS utilis. The well-known Screw Pine. Resembles a pineapple plant when small, having leaves with small red spines along the edges. A very symmetrical and handsome plant suitable for vases, etc. Beautiful plants in several sizes. 10 to 12 inches high, 25c; 12 to 18 inches, 50c; larger, 75c.

P. veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped with white. A magnificent plant. Fine plants of decorative sizes. 50c to \$3.00.

PHYLLAUREA variegata. Crotons. Splendid shrubby plants with variegated foliage, both narrow and broad, requiring plenty of heat and moisture. No other genus of decorative plants can furnish such a variety of color. Grand plants for bedding out, and for growing in pots or tubs. Mixed plants not labeled, small, all different, 10c, \$1.00 per doz.; larger, 6 to 10 inches high, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; better, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Choice plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Nice specimens, 75c and \$1.00.

Following is a list of the choicer varieties and in addition we have a number of sorts in a great variety of form and color not sufficiently distinctive to merit special descriptions. These we are selling in mixed collections as noted heretofore, and can be supplied according to special preferences as wide- or narrow-leaved, lighter green and yellow tones or darker green and red tones predominating, etc.:

Amabile. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, very highly colored, showing pink, purple, green and yellow. 25c and 50c.

Andreanum. Broad-leaved, high color; orange pale yellow, etc. Very gorgeous variety. 35c.

Aureo-maculatum. Very small and narrow foliage; green, spotted yellow. 35c.

Baroness Rothschild. Medium-sized broad leaf, dark green, with red veins bordered white when growing, deep red with maturity. 50c.

Charmer. A large, broad-leaved sort in striking colors of red, yellow and green. A beauty. 50c.

Chrysophyllus. Broad leaf of large size, bright yellow with irregular broad, green border. Very showy. 50c.

Dayspring. Leaves rather broad, bright yellow and orange-red on green. One of the showiest varieties we have. 35c.

Earls court. Magnificent and distinctive sort, large, broad dark-green leaf, with red veins bordered yellow. 50c.

Edwin Lonsdale. Rather short, broad leaf, yellow and green when young but dark red when mature. 50c.

Fucatum. A broad-leaf variety, bright green and yellow in tone. Very distinctive. 35c.



Royal Palm Nurseries, Okeechobee, Fla.



Gen. Paget. Leaves extremely broad, green and yellow; a superb show variety. 75c.

Number Four. Strikingly beautiful broad-leaved variety, highly colored yellow, green and red. 35c.

Orvilla. Beautiful broad leaves, green, barred and spotted with deep yellow. Splendid. 50c.

Picturatum. Narrow, long leaves, green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. Very rich colored. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Robert Craig. Beautiful broad-leaved variety, with orange-red variegations. 35c.

Veitchii. Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Weismanni. Leaves rather narrow; green barred and blotched yellow, with pink or red stems. 50c.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus var. roseo-pictus. (Brennia.) Snow Bush. Shrub with loose, rather wiry branches, somewhat zigzag. Leaves compound, mottled with white and pink. A splendid plant for low hedges, borders, etc., or as a single specimen. 25c, 35c and 50c.

POTHOS aureus. A clinging aroid plant with heart-shaped leaves, 6 to 8 inches across, green and golden yellow. Fine. Strong plants. 25c.

RAVENALA madagascariensis. The famed Traveler's Tree of Madagascar. Has a trunk like a palm, with enormous heavy smooth leaves two-ranked, something like banana leaves. Very beautiful and interesting. \$1.00.

SANSEVIERA. See page 57.

TALINUM patens variegata. Beautiful dwarf plant, not over 18 inches high, variegated bright green and white. Very striking. Bears spikes of tiny yellow and pink flowers. 35c.

THALIA divaricata. A magnificent native, ornamental bog plant, which may be grown at the North as easily as a canna. The enormous leaves, with red midribs, resemble the banana, and are 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers purplish, borne on stems 6 to 10 feet tall. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

ZEBRINA pendula. The Wandering Jew. A creeping plant, fine for baskets or for covering large surfaces. Foliage green and purple. 5c. Sufficient for small basket, 10c.

ZINGIBER d'areyi. A lovely foliage plant; leaves green, edged with white, often with pink. Flowers in a deep red ball-like scape about 2 feet high and very effective. Grows in part shade. \$1.00.



Ficus elastica variegata
A Very Handsome Form of the Rubber Plant

Collection D. Five choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, for 50c.

Collection DI. Ten choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, for \$1.00.



One of the Royal Palm Nurseries Plant Houses

FERNS are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many special uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decorations, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging baskets, if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture, these should all be given some sunshine, if possible, daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf mould, or VERY OLD, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.*

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection and will be found quite complete. See special offer of collection of Ferns, at end of Department.

ADIANTUM farleyense gloriosa. The new **Glory Fern.** This is a grand new fern very much like the old type, but comes from spores, and is a very valuable acquisition. The fronds are heavy with very broad pinnae, exceedingly graceful, and the plant attains large size under very ordinary culture and conditions. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

A. hybridum. A maiden hair fern. A splendid new species similar in style to cuneatum, but has heavier and larger foliage; the finest sort known for florists' use for cutting, and also the best for amateurs in the South, growing well for everyone. A grand acquisition for house growth. Fine plants, 35c.

A. lunulatum. A "walking fern," rooting at the tips of fronds. A small, graceful plant, fine for baskets. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c.

BLECHNUM serrulatum. * This handsome native plant works in well in large ferneries. Grows from 2 to 6 feet high. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

CERATOPTERIS tartarea (Gymnogramme tartarea). The **Silver Fern.** Tall and vigorous, with white powder on under surface of the fronds. Needs plenty of light and heat. 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Larger at 25c.

CIBOTIUM barometz. This belongs to the tree ferns, but has no trunk. The broad, elegant fronds are very beautiful and lace-like, with a delightful FRAGRANCE at times. Of quick and easy growth, this is a very popular house plant. Very strong, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Large specimens, 35c and 50c.

C. schiedei. A very imposing tree fern of rare beauty, and with a hardy constitution, so that it may be easily handled. Difficult of propagation, it will never be common. Fronds are very broad and of a drooping nature, so that the plant shows best when standing on a pedestal when in a young state before the trunk is of appreciable size. \$1.00.

DRYOPTERIS thelypteris. A delicate native fern, with narrow fronds. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

LYGODIUM scandens. * **Japanese Climbing Fern.** A rare thing—a real vine that happens to be a true fern. Grows up vigorously to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and makes a mass of the most charming lace-like growth, admirable as a specimen plant, or when cut for decorations. Very useful to the florist. 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Larger specimens, trained to bamboo stakes, 50c.

MICROLEPIA hispida. A rather dwarf plant not over 10 to 15 inches high, spreading rapidly, making good clumps. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

NEPHROLEPIS. The **Sword Fern.** The various species of this popular genus are the best known house ferns, growing under adverse conditions well and giving satisfaction to all. They are without doubt the most popular ferns for the living-room and business office, being very showy and of very easy growth. They are grown in pots on pedestals, or in hanging baskets, thus showing off their wonderful plumy fronds to best advantage.

N. amerpohlii. The "Lace Fern." A new form of the popular ruffled sword fern, with very broad fronds having exceedingly finely-cut subdivided pinnae, overlapping and giving a heavy rich effect. A splendid new plant of the highest merit. 35c.

N. bostoniensis. The **Boston Fern.** Widely grown and a general favorite. A grand plant for general decorative use, always fine and beautiful. 35c.

N. cordata compacta. Stocky and dwarf, with beautiful dark-green leaves; a splendid plant, which should be freely used. Fine plants, 25c and 35c.

N. cordifolia. Something like the preceding, but with longer fronds not usually so dark green, and growing up to 2 feet high. A fine species of easy growth for baskets. 25c and 35c.

N. davallioides furcans. The "Stag-Horn Boston Fern." A grand decorative plant, with the ends of the fronds and pinnae curiously divided and crested. A magnificent subject for a jardinière, growing up to 4 feet high and 6 feet across. Nice stock, 35c. Specimens in tubs, \$5.00.

N. exaltata. The **Sword Fern of the Tropics,** growing all round the earth. Runners, 10c, 75c per doz.

N. elegantissima. (Improved.) One of the ruffled sword fern type, of larger growth and coarser than *N. amerpohlii*. 35c.

N. "John Wanamaker." A rapid-growing sort, with long, narrow, gracefully drooping fronds. Distinct. 40c.



Silver Fern — *Ceratopteris Tartarea*
A Lovely Subject for Jardinières



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



N. Piersonii. "Gold Medal Fern." Another of the larger-growing, coarse-ruflled type, of excellent habit. 35c.

N. "Roosevelt." Resembles the "Boston Fern," but has more fronds, is bushier and handsomer, and the pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving the entire plant a lovely waving effect. 35c.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. "Ostrich Feather Fern." A splendid plant entirely distinct from others of the type, having fronds 3 to 4 feet long, the pinnae of which are beautifully curled, the whole effect strikingly resembling ostrich feathers. 35c.

N. scottii. Scott's Compact Boston Fern. A good form of the sword fern with broader fronds and a greater number per plant than the common sort; semi-dwarf. A very fine fern. Strong beautiful plants. 35c.

N. Washingtoniensis. The largest growing of the *Nephrolepis*, and distinctive AND DISTINGUISHED in its appearance. Gigantic fronds are erect in habit, with long, wavy-margined pinnae. Very striking. Strong plants, 75c.

N. whitmani. "Ostrich Plumic Fern." A great fern which appeals to everyone. Leaves very long and beautifully divided into almost lace-like divisions. A very charming plant, 25c.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. * The Cinnamon Fern. A hardy native fern of very large size—3 to 5 feet—with fronds bearing spores, without any green foliage, coming up in the spring. 15c and 25c.

O. regalis. * The Royal Fern. This has broad, elegant subdivided fronds of great beauty, growing up to 5 feet. 15c and 25c.

POLYPODIUM aureum. The Golden Polypody. This has broad, coarse fronds, and grows in fibre of palmetto trees. Distinct. 20c.

P. polypodioides (ineanum). * Resurrection Fern. Small plant with short fronds 6 inches long, growing freely on rough-barked trees in Florida; in moist weather they uncurl and grow. 10c to 25c.

P. mandaianum. A most magnificent new creation among

ferns, splendid in decorative character and value, the eut fronds lasting for a long time in water. This grand plant took first premium and gold medals wherever shown in 1912 and 1913, and is admired by everyone. It is of decorative value even when in a 3-inch pot, but is superb when fully grown, with fronds 5 feet long. \$1.00.

POLYSTICHUM falcatum. (*Cyrtomium falcatum*.) The Holly Fern. This has dark-green very broad pinnae and makes a very fine specimen, up to 18 inches high. 25c.

PTERIS tripartita (marginata). A giant Hawaiian fern with fronds up to 4 feet across and reaching a height of 7 feet. Truly a splendid giant fern of pleasing bushy appearance. 25c.

SELAGINELLA. Club Moss. Very delicate, fern-like plants, reminders of the pre-historic coal age. They need heat and moisture and very little sunlight. Fine for wardian cases.

S. braunii. Erect species with curving fronds a foot long. Very beautiful and interesting. 25c and 50c.

S. cuspidata. A dwarf tufted plant. 15c.

S. hemactodes. One of the finest, from Guatemala, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches tall. 35c.

S. uncinata. Rainbow Moss. A creeping species lying very flat, the fronds showing peacock-blue and bronze tints. Fine for edging, or tubs, baskets, etc. 15c.

S. vogelii. A fine, erect species, with leaves from 1 to 2 feet high, and showing bronze coloration at times. 35c.

S. wildenovii. A giant creeping species, with elegant fronds of a pleasing shade of peacock-blue and green, bronze, etc. 25c.

No. 1 Collection. Five strong ferns, all labeled, our selection only. 50c.

No. 2 Collection. Five ferns in larger sizes, of decorative value, fine sorts, all labeled, our selection only, \$1.25.

No. 3 Collection. Ten ferns, suitable for fernery, strong plants not labeled, for 75c.



Selaginella Braunii

Testimonials

SEABREEZE, FLA., January 30, 1918—The package of nursery stock arrived today in good order. They seem to be strong and thrifty. Thanks for the promptness and the careful attention manifest in the packing.—Mrs. M. A. Williams.

♦♦

SALEM, VA., March 8, 1918—The package came safely and everything in fine condition. You pack your goods in the best fashion of any florist I know of.—Mrs. G. R. Pierpont.

♦♦

6047 HARPER AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 30, 1918—I received the plants in fine condition; they are growing beautifully. Their long trip never stopped their growth at all. My plants are, and always have been, fine that I got from you.—Mrs. Kate E. Hayford.

♦♦

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June, 1918—Everything purchased from you in the spring is flourishing nicely. We have never yet lost a plant ordered from you (except by the freezes of the past two winters!)—things always come in fine condition and are excellent specimens.—M. M. Lander, 216 West Sixth Street.

STAUNTON, VA., May 9, 1918—The plants arrived two days ago and I must congratulate you on the fine condition in which they were received. We have ordered a great many plants in our time, but we must say that none came in as fine condition as yours. You have *some packer*.—J. W. Brandenburg.

♦♦

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GARDENS, MOBILE, ALA., July 25, 1918—The palms you sent us are doing very well and each time we look at them we are proud of having placed our order with Reasoner Brothers, for surely they are the ones to give a fair deal with good measure to those who are fortunate enough to deal with them.—(Rev.) Brother Louis.

♦♦

SARASOTA, FLA., May 18, 1918—I wish to thank you again for all the considerate attention you have given my needs and desires. Your landscape man has been of the greatest assistance, aiding in what not to do as well as in what to do and how to do it. Instead of being an expense his advice and counsel has saved me money—and some mistakes besides.—(Prof.) W. A. Henry.



PERHAPS the main reason that this class of plants has not been more generally used in horticultural work in this state is that their proper place in the landscape scheme is so little understood and appreciated. For with anything like adequate preparation of the ground there are no subjects more showy and, withal, satisfactory than the *Hippeastrums* (*Amaryllis*), *Crinums*, *Gloriosa*, *Hemerocallis*, *Moraea*, and the rest in their proper place. These flowering subjects should not be planted out as isolated specimens as we so frequently see them, but rather should be mixed in the border with ferns and low-growing shrubbery, especially that with more or less ornamental foliage. Here they can throw up their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are faded and gone, there is still the border.

The *Alocasias*, *Colocasias*, *Xanthosomas*, etc., do best in a rather moist soil, and are especially happy on the margins of streams and ponds, where they make enormous masses of foliage, classic in design and invaluable for the striking effect they create in the garden picture.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.*

Explanation of the starring system.—* Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions or for bedding out during summer at the North. ** Those of a semitropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. *** Hardy as far North as the Ohio River (or farther) in the open ground.

ALOCASIA macrorrhiza. * Ceylon. Plain green leaves of a very stiff appearance, reaching a large size, resembling a *Caladium*. 25c.

A. macrorrhiza variegata. * Leaves variegated with white. Rare. 50c.

A. indica. (A *plumbea*.) * Borneo. Leaves metallic purplish green. Rare. 50c.

See *Xanthosoma* and *Colocasia* for allied plants.

AMARYLLIS. See *Hippeastrum*.

FANCY CALADIUMS. ** * Splendid ornamental foliage dying down through the winter. Leaves arrow-shaped, marked with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purplish and sometimes almost a transparent white. No other plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers a moist and half-shaded place with rich soil. They are grand house plants and fine for window boxes, etc. Our collection is one of the finest in this country.

Mixed sorts. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Mixed from named varieties. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

New Lance-head hybrid. Very narrow leaves, greenish yellow, touched with red and brown; a dwarf sort. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Group One
Price, 35c, \$3.50
per dozen

Alfred Bleu. Medium-sized leaves, green with light center, whitish veins and white blotches.

Bahia. Red and creamy-white with light green border.

Belleymei. Arrow-shaped leaf, greyish-green, densely speckled white.

Bilontra. Green with large, beautiful transparent violet centers.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Large leaves, creamy yellow into green; large transparent white blotches; a few moss-green spots.

Junon. Dark-green leaves with intense broad red veins.

Mrs. Jennie S. Perkins. White with green border, splashed crimson. Very effective.

Pintado. Light green with pink and white spots.

Triomphe de l'Exposition. Large-sized green leaf with red center.

Wightii. Large, glossy green, with pure white and scarlet spots; fine for massing. Vigorous.

Group Two. Price, 50c, \$5.00 per dozen

Aary. Grey-green with very light green center. Large red blotches.

Amador Bueno. Mottled creamy and transparent white, deep green and light yellowish green.

Angostura. Cheerful shade of green, densely speckled purplish pink and white.

Ataqui. Small but very beautiful, with rich green leaves densely speckled white and red veins bordered white.

Diego Flores. Green, transparent pink spots and blotches, covered yellowish green.



Fancy Caladiums, in All Their "Gypsy" Colorings, Make a Showy Picture in Borders or as Pot-Plants



Royal Palm Nurseries, Orono, Me.



Bed of Gorgeous Cannas

Don Francisco de Souza. The green leaves are densely colored with large, white, glossy blotches.

Frances M. Laughlin. Deep-pink center, narrow green border.

Gaerdtii. Yellowish green with red veins, and profusely blotched white.

Hedwig Else Nehrling. Lance-shaped leaf, dark green with red spots.

Maria Coralla. Green, profusely blotched red.

Pojuca. Transparent pink, narrow green ribs.

Sergipe. Deep transparent rosy red, narrow yellowish-red ribs, narrow green border.

Tahirias. Very attractive green and white form, sometimes tinted reddish.

Votuverava. White, tinged green, profusely blotched in red.

Group Three. Price, 65c, \$6.50 per dozen

Blanche Wise. Green with white center and veins and strong red blotches. Large and handsome.

Dr. Vilhena. Dark green with red veins. Center white with red spots.

Garten Director. Very attractive crumpled leaf, white and green with profuse red spots and blotches.

Hildegard Nehrling. Almost pure white with enough green to give good character to its appearance; veins red. Leaves large in size.

Joao Fernandez Viera. Vivid red center, narrow yellow border.

Lulli. Metallic green leaves, reddish center with white dots.

Maju. Very large, light-green leaf, heavily blotched transparent pink.

Taipu. White center suffused with pink; green border flecked with white.

CANNAS. * * Splendid broad-leaved plants which give a tropical effect in bedding. One of the finest plants for general planting we know. Suitable for almost any and every place, no matter how limited. Their growth is so easy and flowers so freely produced that we wonder why they are not grown more widely. Rich soil, plenty of water and a sunny location are essential.

in such abundance that the mass of color is amazing; petals frequently 2½ inches across; a rich, deep rose pink, almost coral. Grows 4 to 5 feet. 30c, \$3.00 per doz.

Venus. A very choice variety, delicately colored. The flowers are medium size, rosy pink, with a mottled border of light yellow. Grows about 3½ feet tall. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Group II. Flowers with Red Shades. All have green foliage except Wyoming and Chautauqua whose leaves are bronzed

Chautauqua. Flowers pure rich scarlet, intensely vivid and striking. Bronze foliage up to 4 feet. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Gladioflora. Grows about 3½ feet high. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like Gladioli. Petals rounded overlapping; color crimson, changing to carmine, edged with gold. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Mephisto. Very dark crimson. Flowers large, well up above the green foliage. 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Carl Kelsey. A very large grower (up to 7 feet) with green foliage edged purple. Enormous heads of flowers, of a brilliant orange-scarlet flaked and striped golden yellow. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Kate Gray. Very robust sort, with extra large green leaves; flowers orange-scarlet, overlaid with gold, and measure from 5 to 7 inches across. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Pennsylvania. Six feet high; green foliage; flowers pure deep scarlet, of immense size. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Uncle Sam. Giant orchid-flowering Canna, growing 7 feet high, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Wyoming. Purple-bronze foliage of a distinct shade. Immense flowers of a rich reddish-orange tint. Very fine. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Group III. Flowers with White or Yellow Shades, etc. All with green foliage

Austria. The gorgeous, orchid-flowering Canna, a hybrid with *Canna flaccida* as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. Golden yellow. A very beautiful sort of easiest culture. 10c, 85c per doz.

After flowering, cut out each matured stalk to allow young suckers to come into blossom. Our collection embraces the best sorts, with both green and bronze foliage. All have exceedingly gorgeous flowers. **STRONG ROOTS WITHOUT NAMING, MIXED, ALL DIFFERENT, 85c PER DOZ. (ALL STARTED AFTER MARCH 1ST.)**

Group I. Flowers with Pink Shades. Leaves green

Maid of Orleans. Flowers rich cream and pink on olive-green foliage, 4½ feet high. Flowers and trusses of largest size. Fine. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. A remarkable new variety; exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and very large heads, very freely produced. Grows about 4 feet. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Rosea Gigantea. Extra large individual blooms, borne

Gladiator. Grows about 5 feet tall. Color bright yellow, spotted red. A strong grower, with large heads of flowers which stand wind and sunshine better than others. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Indiana. A giant orchid-flowering sort, reaching height of 6 feet. Flowers glistening golden orange, daintily striped red. The single flower often measures 7 inches across. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Italia. Orchid-flowering; of immense size. Gorgeous flowers; golden yellow blotched with orange-scarlet in the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

Flaccida. Our native **Orchid Canna.** Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10c, 75c per doz.

COLOCASIA antiquorum illustris. * * India. Closely allied to *Alocasia* and *Xanthosoma*. This grows up from 18 inches to 3 feet. Leaves heavily blotched with velvety black. A splendid plant and fine for massing. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

C. species. * * **Dasheen.** A splendid starchy food-plant, resembling potatoes and now grown generally in Florida for the markets. Grows on wet, rich soils of Florida to perfection. 10c, 85c per doz.

CRINUM. * * These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Evergreen of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, in the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high-priced.

C. americanum. Native. A most beautiful plant producing umbels of large white lily-like flowers often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the *Crinums*, not particular as to soil or situation. 15c, \$1.25 per doz.

C. capense album. South Africa. "Probably the hardiest pure species of *Crinum*, enduring the winters of the Middle States if protected with litter during cold weather." Flowers pure white, six to twelve in number. 50c.

C. c. rosea. A splendid rosy-pink form of the preceding. 50c.

C. fimbriatulum. Guinea. Nassau or Milk and Wine Lily. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot-plant or for bedding out during summer at the North. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 10c, 75c per doz.; blooming size, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

C. giganteum. Trop. Africa. Foliage very large, broad in the center, narrowing at both ends. Flowers bell-shaped, pure white, highly scented. Needs half shade and moisture. 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

C. hybridum, J. C. Harvey. A fine, vigorous hybrid (*C. Moorei* x *C. Kirkii*) evergreen, partaking in habit almost equally of both parents; hardier than *C. Kirkii*; adapted as well to tropical conditions as to more temperate climes. Flowers rose-pink, nearly as large as *C. Moorei*; more drooping in habit; not unlike *Amaryllis Belladonna*, exceedingly fragrant; very floriferous and of good substance, a single bulb often producing three flower stalks in one season. \$2.00.

C. hybridum, W. C. Steele. Another nice hybrid raised by Mr. W. C. Steele of Florida. It is *C. pedunculatum* x *C. Kirkii*, and plants show some characteristics of both parents, being almost as hardy as *C. pedunculatum*. **ABLE**

TO STAND WHITE FROSTS. Flowers striped flesh-pink (almost white) and rose-pink, freely produced, and deliciously scented. Altogether a very good addition to the genus. Strong bulbs, will bloom this year, \$1.00 each.

C. kirkii. E. Africa. The flowers are large, white, with a reddish-purple stripe on the outside of each petal which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten or fifteen of these flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Fine large bulbs, 25c and 35c.

C. kunthianum. Vigorous-growing and abundant bloomer from New Granada. This is a grand species, with splendid flowers, dull white, tinged with rose-red. 20c and 35c.

C. virginicum. A choice hybrid originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. 25c to 50c.

CURCUMA petiolata. * * **Queen Lily.** India. A choice plant with broad leaves like a canna, but strongly veined and arched. Flowers in large torch-like bunches, white, tinted pink, which last for weeks. 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

GLORIOSA superba. * * **Climbing Lily.** Africa and Asia. A gorgeous lily-like plant climbing from 6 to 10 feet high, and bearing a profusion of scarlet and yellow flowers during the summer and fall. Is a first-class ornament for a screen or to grow over shrubs or palm trunks, but prefers full sun exposure. Tubers available only in winter and early spring. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium. * * **Ginger Lily. Butterfly Lily.** This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 6 feet high. The roots are

tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

H. gardnerianum. * * India. Tall-growing plant, with spikes of light yellow flowers followed by red, showy fruits. Considered the best of the genus and hardier than the preceding. Pot-grown plants. 50c each.

HEMEROCALLIS. The **Yellow Day Lilies.** Old favorite plants for borders and heds beloved of our grandmothers, are splendid subjects for Florida and the South generally. We have three distinct sorts as follows, in fine, large sizes, at 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

H. flava. * * * **Yellow Day Lily.** Europe and Asia. This flowers early and is a splendid plant for the South. Flowers are about 5 inches across, clear yellow and on long stems, above the foliage.

H. fulva. * * * Europe and Asia. The single form of the **Tawny Day Lily.**—See the following:

H. fulva, fl. pl. * * * Europe and Asia. The double-flowered form of the **Tawny Day Lily.** Flowers bright orange-yellow, very freely borne in early summer. This is a valuable hardy border plant; will grow anywhere.

HIPPEASTRUM equestre. * * (*Amaryllis*.) **Barbados Lily.** Trop. America. Flowers large, bright red; of easy growth. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.



Nehrling Hybrid—The Largest and Most Showy of All the Amaryllis



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



H. Nehrling's Hybrids. * * This is a very superior strain from many years' work in hybridizing the finest varieties of the whole world. Dr. Nehrling has spent a large sum to secure the finest material to work upon, with magnificent results. These are mixed colors, mostly scarlet; we consider them unequaled. Some of these are quite sweetly scented. They bloom in spring or early summer. Large flowering bulbs, 50c. \$5.00 per doz.

HYMEN OCALLIS caribbaea. * * (Pancratium caribbaeum.) The Spider Lily, or Spanish Lily. West Indies. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color, pure white. Strong bulbs, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

IRIS hexagona. * * * Blue Flag. Native. Evergreen. A hardy Southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across; resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

MORAEA iridioides. * * Natal Lily. So. Africa. A lovely, iris-like plant, to which it is closely related, with numerous fan-shaped clusters of flat, tapering, ribbon-like leaves and spikes of flowers 3 inches across. white, marked yellow on claws of outer segments and style-crests marked with blue. This succeeds here to perfection and is without a peer as a border plant in Florida. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.



Natal Lily — *Moraea Iridioides*
The Florida Substitute for the Iris of the North

REINECKIA carnea. * * A tufted plant with creeping root-stalk, grassy leaves, and rose-colored, fragrant flowers; from China. A useful plant for small borders. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

RICHARDIA africana. * * Calla Lily. A good, old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to October we can supply dry bulbs at 15c, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 25c.

XANTHOSOMA maculatum. Immense, broad arrow-shaped leaves, pale green, beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. Leaf stems tinted violet, also variegated. Very striking. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

X. marshalli. * (Sometimes called X. "Emerald.") Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; an especially good bedder for all parts of the States having warm summers. Quite different from the common "Elephant Ears" so often seen, and being of easy growth can not fail to give satisfaction. Strong tubers (started after March 1st), 15c, \$1.25 per doz.

X. violaceum. * (X. javanica.) A grand species, of large size, with deep, bluish-green foliage and very dark stems. A superb decorative subject; evergreen habit. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; extra sized, 35c.

ZINGIBER officinale. * * The Ginger Plant. East Indies. May be grown like a canna during summer, dried off, and roots kept over winter in dry sand. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.



The Classic Xanthosoma



Fruit Trees and Plants

EXPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS. T.—Tropical sorts adapted only to extreme South Florida planting out of doors, or to plant-sheds where they can receive adequate protection, or to the conservatories of the North. S.T.—Semi-tropical sorts adapted generally to peninsular Florida where, even if frozen back more or less, they come right out and flower and fruit with little setback. H.—Hardy subjects for general planting over Florida and the Gulf Coast. All tropical stock does best when set in warmer weather. Of the hardier (H) subjects those marked with “W” should be set only during the period of December to March, with December much to be preferred.

The general culture of fruit trees and plants is not essentially different from that of other plants except in instances of certain subjects such as the Avocado, Mango, Citrus fruits, etc. These receive special consideration under their respective headings to which we call your attention. For general planting suggestions see page 5.

In view of the special interest attached to the growing of the more tropical fruits in Florida the following notes should receive attention from those contemplating such plantings who are not thoroughly familiar with conditions here. This class of plants can not stand much hard freezing, but many recuperate quickly from the roots should tops be frosted, throwing up strong shoots which bear again after reasonable time. In this class, of special value to Florida, are guavas, Surinam cherry, pineapples, bananas, avocados, rose-apple, and others, all of which should be grown above the frost “line,” even for occasional crops.

We would here call special attention to the AVOCADO, so long considered strictly tropical and adapted only to extreme South Florida planting. With the introduction into the State of the hardier types of Mexican and Guatemalan varieties from the highlands of those countries where they developed special powers of resistance to low temperatures, it is now possible for home owners over almost the entire State to have this magnificent salad-fruit on their tables throughout the year. Turn to page 51 and read carefully the information condensed from the leading horticulturists and scientists of the country.

Tropical trees in frosty parts of South or Central Florida can be protected during the first year or more by light frames covered with cloth, paper or burlap, and if necessary, using a lamp on very cold nights. Provide ventilation during the day. Budded or grafted trees should be banked with soil to preserve the variety well above the union. Subjects slow to start, such as Persimmons, Magnolias, etc., should have their trunks shaded with gray moss or other material to protect the bark.

Boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., may be stood about tropical trees during the winter in addition to banking, where not otherwise protected. Train trees low so that the branches will protect the trunk and larger limbs. When trees have attained considerable size they will stand more cold than when small. Specimen tropical trees will be found more fully protected when shaded in the morning hours, allowing frost to thaw gradually; large trees or buildings on the east of such specimens will provide considerable protection from the damaging effect of the sun’s rays.

✓ **ACHRAS sapota.** T. Sapodilla. Tropical America. Symmetrical tree, 25 to 30 feet, with broad evergreen leaves and bearing russet fruits of thin shell-like skin containing juicy and most luscious pulp. Usually bears two crops annually. Juice of bark furnishes the chicle used in making chewing gum. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

✓ **AMYGDALUS persica.** H. W. Peach. A deciduous tree bearing delicious fruits of distinctive flavor, particularly valuable as they come in much earlier than the Northern Peaches. We offer only a selected list of choice varieties which, when grafted on plum stock, are free from root-knot. They should be planted only on WELL-DRAINED land; in fact, after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

Prices of Root-Grafted Peach Trees on Plum Stock Only

3 to 4 ft., 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 30c, \$3.00 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., 40c, \$4.00 per doz.

✓ **Angel.** Of good size, with yellow skin, washed with red. Flesh white. Freestone. Ripens in June.

✓ **Hall’s Yellow.** A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

✓ **Jewell.** The earliest and best market peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

✓ **Miami.** Large, creamy yellow, of great value for extreme South Florida planting, ripening middle of May.

✓ **Red Ceylon.** Very productive, freestone, ripening in May, of medium quality and SPECIAL VALUE FOR COOKING.

✓ **Waldo.** Medium size, yellowish red, fine-grained, juicy, freestone. Ripens early June.

✓ **ANANAS sativus.** T. Pineapple. Those desiring large quantities of either slips or suckers should write us, stating number required, and get a net estimate. Rooted plants in stock as follows:

✓ **Red Spanish.** The ordinary commercial sort so largely grown: 15c, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

✓ **Smooth Cayenne.** The only sort without spines on the leaves. A very valuable sort, now extensively grown in the Tropics, both for shipping fresh and canning. This is a fine variety for the home garden, as it bears almost any time throughout the year. 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

✓ **ANNONA muricata.** T. Sour Sop. West Indies. Small shrubby tree, 15 to 20 feet, with fragrant, laurel-like leaves. Fruit large, 4 to 6 pounds or more, juicy, of subacid flavor. Used much in sherbets. Strong plants, 50c.

✓ **A. reticulata.** T. Custard Apple, or Bullock’s Heart. Trop. America. A small bushy tree bearing yellowish, heart-shaped fruits 3 to 4 inches across, containing a sweet, custard-like, granular pulp. Very nice. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

✓ **A. squamosa.** T. Purple Sugar Apple. Fine form of the celebrated tropical “Sugar Apple,” not yet fruited in this country. 50c.

✓ **ANTIDESMA bunius.** T. Quick-growing, small tree, bearing subacid fruit of small size, used chiefly for preserving. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

✓ **AVERRHOA carambola.** T. Carambola. Molucca Islands. Small evergreen tree, quite ornamental. Fruit five-angled, 3 to 5 inches long, quite acid, used in cooking. 50c.



CARICA papaya. T. Papaw or Melon Fruit. Tropical America. Fast-growing, herbaceous and branchless tree, 15 to 20 feet, of ornamental foliage and bearing numbers of delicious, melon-like fruits, which are highly esteemed for dessert and as an aid to digestion because of the papain they contain. Plants are pot-grown from choice seed. Nice plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

CARISSA bispinosa. T. Amatungula. Natal. Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub, of glossy green foliage with elegant white flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruits about 1½ inches long, which can be eaten raw or can be cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plant is thorny, and is admirably adapted to hedge purposes wherever hardy. Grows exceptionally well near the sea coast, standing both wind and spray. 2-year seedlings, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; extra heavy, strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz. Strong plants, specially propagated direct from fruiting specimens, 50c.

CARYOPHYLLUS jambos. T. (Eugenia.) Rose Apple. India and Malaya. Handsome, medium-sized evergreen tree, with good-sized pinkish-white, rose-scented and rose-flavored fruit, valuable for preserving and to candy. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Extra large, fine plants at 50c.

CHRYSOBOLANUS icaco. T. Coco-plum. Florida and the West Indies. Small, spreading shrubby evergreen tree, bearing plum-shaped fruits of pink or dark purple skin and white, agreeable flesh. Heavy fine plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM monopyrenum. T. Satin Leaf. Extreme South Florida. A beautiful tree, with handsome foliage, and with purple fruit, sweet and dry. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Citrus Section

Our nurseries for citrus stock are on high sandy soil, insuring good roots.

This class of stock succeeds equally well on low or high lands when transplanted, but we suggest that when set on low lands the planter make large mounds so that in wet seasons the crown-

roots may be well out of standing water. On low lands, if there is hard pan, the holes should be blasted out by dynamite, and free use of lime or marl made; the tap-roots should be cut rather short also — say 9 to 12 inches.

New Prices on Citrus Trees

(Subject to discount as per Rule 1, page 61.)

For all varieties except Foster Grapefruit and those specially noted in descriptive text.

Height.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
2 to 3 feet	\$.65	\$ 6.50	\$ 52.00
3 to 4 feet80	8.00	64.00
4 to 5 feet	1.00	10.00	80.00
5 to 6 feet	1.40	14.00	112.00
2-year	2.00	20.00	160.00

Write for special prices on lots of five hundred or more, stating requirements.

Prices on Foster Grapefruit

Height.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
4 to 5 feet	1.25	12.50	100.00

GRAPEFRUIT, or POMELO. S. T. (Citrus grandis.)

Foster. The newest and most valuable of all Grapefruit, identical with the celebrated Walters, from a tree of which it is a "sport," except in the color of flesh, which is described in the Government Pomological Notes as follows: "Next to the skin the flesh is a light purplish-pink color, which shades to a clear translucent color at the core; there is very little pulp." See descriptive notes under "WALTERS." Prof. Hume writes: "My opinion of the Foster Grapefruit is that it is a fine fruit. It is the best early grapefruit that I know of. It was in good eating condition at Winter Haven earlier than any other variety we have

tested, and I think we have them nearly all." **ON ROUGH LEMON,** in 3- to 4- and 4- to 5-foot grades only.

Marsh Seedless. Medium to large size; almost or quite seedless; juice somewhat bitter. The fruit is late in ripening and holds exceptionally well without waste. Grown **ON ROUGH LEMON,** 3- to 4- and 4- to 5-foot grades only.

Walters. This is the very best Florida native variety, originating at Belleview, in Marion County. Has the true grapefruit bitterness and flavor in perfection, and is a wonderful bearer of the very best fruit. Season, fairly early to late, according to soil and culture. **ROUGH LEMON** stock, in 3- to 4-, 4- to 5-, 5- to 6-foot and 2-year grades; **GRAPEFRUIT** stock, in 5- to 6-foot and 2-year grades only.



Young "Foster" Grapefruit Tree, Three Years From Bud



The Beautiful Grounds Book



KUMQUAT (Oblong). (*Citrus japonica*.) ST. A small fruit and dwarf tree; admirable for small plots of ground or for conservatories. Fruit eaten either raw or cooked. Very ornamental. Prices on ROUGH LEMON and TRIFOLIATA, 1-year at 85c, \$8.50 per doz.; 2-year at \$1.10, \$11.00 per doz.

(Trees are bushy and can not be graded with standard citrus trees.)

THE LEMON (*Citrus limonia*). ST. Of the many excellent commercial lemons we have the following two sorts in stock:

Dwarf Chinese Lemon. Valuable as a pot plant in the North, being very ornamental. In winter "a small plant often has a dozen large lemons hanging on its branches." Introduced by Department of Agriculture. Pot-grown plants, small, 25c.

Villa Franca. Of medium size, almost or entirely seedless, juicy and of fine quality. Good shipper. On ROUGH LEMON stock, all grades from 2 to 3 to 5 to 6 feet.

THE LIME (*Citrus aurantiifolia*). T. The limes are generally more tender than other citrus trees, and should have protection from cold in frosty locations. Limes have a very agreeable acid and as the fruit of several sorts ripens at intervals through the year, they are especially valuable for South Florida, both for home use and for market. Prices are the same as for grapefruit.

Tahiti. A very strong grower, with fruits as large as an ordinary lemon, very smooth, and almost seedless. ROUGH LEMON stock, all grades 2 to 3 to 5 to 6 feet.

THE MANDARIN (*Citrus deliciosa*). ST. All in this group have usually flattened fruit, with fruit segments and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called "kid glove" oranges. Prices the same as on grapefruit trees.

Dancy (Tangierine). Fruit of delicious sparkling quality; midseason in ripening; skin orange-red, very highly colored. ROUGH LEMON stock, all grades 2 to 3 to 5 to 6 feet.

THE ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*). ST. With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit by the Florida Citrus Exchange, orange growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida. We only offer the cream of the many kinds which all grow TO PERFECTION in Florida.

Lue Gim Gong. "A late round orange of unusual merit," originating at DeLand, Florida. The fruit is of the very best quality, large size, good color, and holds on the tree for a year or more, enabling the grower to extend the shipping season throughout the summer and early autumn. Perhaps the greatest acquisition in this line ever made in Florida. SOUR ORANGE stock, 4- to 5-, 5- to 6-ft. and 2-year grades. GRAPEFRUIT stock, 5- to 6-ft. and 2-year grades. ROUGH LEMON stock, 3- to 4-, 4- to 5- and 5- to 6-ft. grades.

Parson Brown. A very early ripening native variety, of medium size, round and smooth, and good quality. On SOUR ORANGE and ROUGH LEMON stocks in all grades 2- to 3- to 3- to 6-ft.

Pineapple. A strong, upright grower and prolific bearer. Medium to large size fruit, thin, tough, very bright colored skin, juicy and of fine, distinctive flavor. ROUGH LEMON stock, 3- to 4- and 4- to 5-ft. grades. SOUR ORANGE and GRAPEFRUIT stocks, 3- to 4-ft. grades.

Valencia Late. Synonyms Tardiff, Hart's Tardiff, Hart's Late, etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy orange of exceptional value. GRAPEFRUIT stock, 4- to 5- and 5- to 6-ft. grades; ROUGH LEMON, 3- to 4-, 4- to 5- and 5- to 6-ft. grades.

TANGIERINE. See Mandarin.

CALAMONDIN. ST. (*Citrus mitis*). A small citrus tree rarely over 15 to 18 feet in height, from the

Philippines, proved quite hardy here, and exceedingly prolific, bearing one or more crops per year. The fruit is small, round, or oblate, about an inch thick (or like the Mexican lime), very acid, and fine for summer drinks, or for marmalade. Because of its resistance to cold, it being one of the most hardy of the Citrus fruits, it is especially valuable for growing on home places in connection with the hardier Avocados, taking the place of the Lime in sections where that fruit will not stand the winter temperatures. The Avocado is especially delicious with the juice of the more acid Citrus fruits. Nice 2-year seedlings, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

COCCOLOBIS uvifera. T. Seagrape or Shoregrape, South Florida coasts and West Indies. Medium to large-sized tree, one of the most beautiful in the tropics, having large round leaves with red veins and petioles. Fruit purplish red, borne in spikes like currants, ripening in September, and from which a fine jelly is made. 2-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, heavy stock, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

DIMOCARPUS longan. T. Longan. Asia. Handsome shade tree of spreading habit. Fruit rather small, borne in terminal clusters, with sweet but not first-class pulp surrounding the single seed. A relative of LITCHI. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

DIOSPYROS kaki. H. W. Japan Persimmon. A valuable fruit for the entire South even to southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding pollination of the flowers far more desirable to plant both for home use and market. The Gailey variety was found to be constantly staminate in flower, so bears abundantly and furnishes pollen for surrounding trees. It should be in every collection of mixed planting, although the other varieties we offer bear well singly. Prices on standard grade 4- to 5-ft. trees, are 40c, \$4.00 per doz.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, dull red in color; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm and juicy. A new introduction recommended for planting with other persimmons, but fruit only fair in quality.

Tamopan. This is a grand acquisition, introduced from China. Fruit very large, up to one pound in weight, flattened, with constriction about the middle; color orange; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine. This is a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

Tane-Nashi. Large roundish, conical, about 3 1/4 by 3 3/8 inches in size; skin yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, seedless, of best quality. Vigorous and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proved the best of the older sorts for market.



A Fine Seagrape Showing Its Wonderful Possibilities



Figs Succeed Well in Florida If Properly Set

Triumph. Fruit rather small, tomato-shaped; skin deep red in color. Very productive, of good quality, ripening from September to December. This makes a good-sized tree and succeeds in South Florida.

ERIOBOTRYA japonica. H. W. **LOQUAT** (Medlar, or "Japan Plum"). A most valuable winter and spring ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively in Florida for both home markets and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of the cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental both in pots and outdoors. Pot-grown, small, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. From open ground, 1 to 2 ft., 25c, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 75c, \$7.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz. In addition we have seedlings of **ADVANCE** and **PINEAPPLE** Loquats, nice strong plants, which we are offering at 50c. These are varieties of unusually large size and fine flavor, and of decidedly superior merit generally. While Loquats from open ground are best set out in December, the pot-grown stock can be set at any time of the year, as the roots are left almost undisturbed.

EUGENIA uniflora. T. **Surinam Cherry.** Large shrub bearing rather small bright, waxy-red fruits of agreeable subacid flavor, eaten raw or as jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. Nice for growing in pots and tubs at the North as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. Pot-grown seedlings from best fruit. 2-year, 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. 3-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Black Fruited Surinam Cherry. Similar to preceding except in color. Seedlings, 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 50c.

FEIJOA sellowiana. ST. A valuable new fruit shrub from South America, related to the guava, but much harder. The fruit is rough in appearance, of a greenish color, keeping for weeks after being gathered in the autumn, and is subacid, liked by all. Seeds so small as to be unnoticed. Size of fruit 1½ to 3 inches in length. Bushes seem to bear best when several are grown in proximity. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

FICUS carica. H. W. The **FIG.** One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast. In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferably of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing figs in South Florida is the following: Make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds, so the surface is above high water. Set fig trees on these ridges and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Mulch the surface. Price of trees, 2 to 3 ft., 30c, \$3.00 per doz.

Brown Turkey. Good size, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality; long stems.

✓ **Brunswick.** Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

✓ **Celste.** Often called "Sugar Fig," as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion. Very hardy.

✓ **Green Ischia.** Skin a light green color; flesh white, with light red center. An upright grower and hardy.

✓ **Lemon.** Large, lemon-colored fruit, ripening early.

✓ **Magnolia.** Vigorous growing and prolific; the favorite commercial variety. Fruit large, light colored and handsome.

✓ **FLACOURTIA ramontchii.** T. **Governor Plum.** Tropical Africa and Asia. An ornamental tree or large-sized shrub, growing 30 feet, bearing heavily of bright red, cherry-like fruits, exceedingly sour and making excellent jelly. Season, March-April and August-September. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

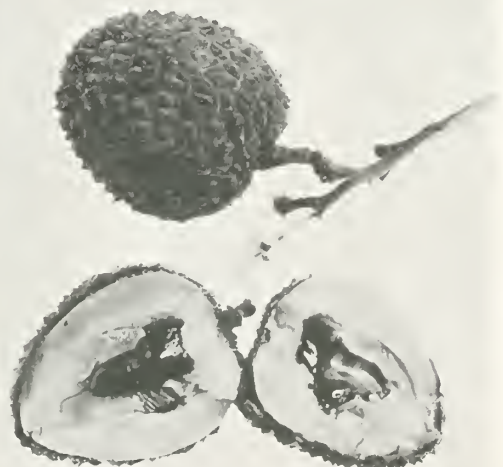
✓ **HICORIA pecan.** H. W. The **Pecan.** Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these trees. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or chocolate subsoil, and give moderate amounts of manure. Price of standard size, 4- to 5-ft. trees, \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz.; \$75.00 per 100.

✓ **Frotscher.** This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about 1¾ inches long, with very thin shell. Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.

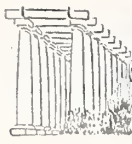
✓ **President.** The finest of all pecans, embracing all the qualities of a perfect nut, in shape, size, color and keeping quality. The meat is of delicious flavor, very solid. Has proved very productive. Size, 45 to 50 per pound.

✓ **Stuart.** One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

✓ **LITCHII chinensis.** ST. The celebrated **Litchii Fruit**, native to China. A tree of medium growth with dense, very handsome foliage. While the fruit of the ordinary kinds is of small size and mediocre, our stock is from the finest strain of large fruited improved sorts, layered from fruiting trees. Our parent trees fruited for the first time in 1916 and proved to be of very large size, 1½ inches long and 1⅜ inches thick, most of the fruits



Litchii Fruit—One Torn Open—Very Promising Fruit for Florida. See Description



The Beautiful Grounds Book



having no seeds. The fruit hangs in clusters, having a thin, roughened, tough skin-like rind, of a brilliant red color when ripe, and the translucent white flesh is firm and jelly-like in consistency and of exquisite refreshing flavor. This promises to be one of the most prominent fruit crops of the State, both because of its popularity with those to whom the fruit is familiar and also because the tree is hardier than the Mango—about like the lemon. The dried fruit is not unlike raisins, in which form it is shipped in large quantities from China. It is also preserved in several forms. The Litchii was first introduced by us about fifteen years ago, one of the trees fruiting in California in 1914. Strong layers from fruiting specimens. Pot-grown, \$5.00 each.

MAMMEA americana. T. Mammee Apple. Trop. America. A good-sized tree of the Mangosteen family, attaining 40 feet in height, with large, thick, leathery, glossy-green foliage and large fruit with brown bark-like skin and sweet, aromatic, orange-colored pulp containing one large seed. Strong plants, 75c.

MANGIFERA indica. T. Mango. One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first to inarch these in Florida, beginning in 1887. Our stock is probably the largest in Florida. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value, almost or entirely devoid of fibre. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the tropics generally); in Florida in protected spots or else protected artificially with cloth or lumber, so that fruit may be grown for home use. In places where frost is unusual, the young trees may be banked with soil for a foot or more, and if boughs of trees or corn or cane stalks be placed about them in winter for the first 2 or 3 years, they will have ample protection; when older the tops will be their own protection. Nothing compares with the improved mango for table use, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly.

Every lover of mangos who lives in a frosty locality in Florida may enjoy home-grown fruit by making a simple framework (posts and light scantling) around one or more trees either in the open, or against a building, and covering with any cheap cloth during the winter months.

Fire heat may be provided by oil stoves or small open fires, etc. It requires but a very small fire to keep out frost when the framework is covered with cloth snugly.

Mango fruit is delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the "edge" and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts as Mulgoba, Haden, Cambodiana, Langra Benarsi, Totafari, Paheri, Sandersha, etc., and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grapefruit; mangos are also used in a number of ways cooked—preserved, canned, marmalade, chutney, pickled, etc.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to pot-grown 2-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. Pot-grown stock is the only SAFE stock to handle, as the mango when transplanted from the open ground is very likely to die except very large specimens.

PRICE of all sorts, except where noted, for strong, inarched plants, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per doz., \$150.00 per 100.

NOTE DISCOUNT IN BUSINESS RULES, PAGE 61.

Cambodiana. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color yellow; shape long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring, but when ripened on the tree quite sweet. Very fine sort, without ANY TURPENTINE TASTE. One of the best, both as to quality and bearing habit.

Goa Alphonse. This is one of the most attractive fruits yet fruited here and is of excellent quality. Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size and bright red cheek.

Haden. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Coconut Grove, Fla., from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the

parent, with promise of being more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

Itamaraca. One of the most unusual mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat, tomato-like shape, weighing on average from 6 to 10 ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

Langra Benarsi. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. Promises to be very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 POUNDS, 12 OUNCES each! Very little fibre, flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish yellow, \$2.50, \$25.00 per doz.

Paheri. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish, about 3½ by 3¾ inches. Skin thick, yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet red on the sunny side—very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of very highest quality.

Sandersha. So far as known, the latest to ripen. Fruit long, yellow, large size, sometimes nearly 3 pounds each. Flavor good, but somewhat acid.

Singapur. Our own importation, which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish-blue bloom, clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each, and we judge will be a remarkably good shipper. The seed is medium and flat.

Totafari. One of the best sorts, resembling Sandersha, but only about half the size. Bears well when very small, and is prolific.

Assorted Indian Varieties. We have a few each of several sorts not of special merit on which we will be glad to quote any one specially interested.

Seedling mangos, from NUMBER ELEVEN, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

Seedling mangos, from NAMED INDIAN VARIETIES. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

Seedlings, mixed. 1-year, 20c, \$2.00 per doz.

Seedlings from open ground. 4 to 5 ft., 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., 75c, \$7.50 per doz.

MELIOCOCCUS bijugatus. T. Ginep or Spanish Lime. West Indies. Handsome, symmetrical tree, valuable for shade, with dense evergreen foliage and bearing plum-like fruits, varying in quality from sweet to subacid. Profuse bearer. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

MONSTERA deliciosa. T. Ceriman of Trinidad. A climbing aroid plant with enormous, handsome peltate leaves and bearing fruits about the size of bananas, the "coats" of which are as easily removed, and resembling in taste an imaginary cross between pineapple and banana. \$1.00.

MORUS alba, var. "Stubbs." H. W. Mulberry. A very useful tree for shade as well as for the fruit which is borne in profusion; of value for hogs as well as for human consumption. This variety is the best of the Mulberries for culinary purposes and eating out of hand, the fruit being large and fine. Strong stock, 4 to 5 ft. high, 30c, \$3.00 per doz.

PASSIFLORA edulis. T. Passion Fruit. Brazil. A vigorous-growing vine, with very ornamental foliage and bearing a great abundance of smooth, oval fruits about the size of a hen's egg, and purple when ripe. The fragrant, sweet, juicy pulp makes a delicious drink. Season spring. Strong plants, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

P. laurifolia. T. Water Lemon. West Indies. A handsome climber with laurel-like foliage and bearing fruit the size of hen eggs, with smooth yellow rind when ripe and containing a sweet, watery pulp. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.



The Avocado

(*Persea americana*)

Often erroneously called "Alligator Pear."

The Avocado is unquestionably Florida's most valuable food-crop, acre for acre. It ranks with milk and eggs and is fully equal to lean meat, and in addition has the medicinal quality of a soothing laxative character, being easily assimilated by the most delicate digestion.

In serving this "salad fruit" in Florida it is customary to add either just salt or pepper or lime juice, or combinations of these. We recommend a lime or lemon tree with every planting of Avocados for home use, or, where neither of these would be hardy, a Calamondin tree. (See index at back.)



Culture. The Avocado succeeds on a wide range of soils, from quite high lands to relatively low ones if sufficiently well drained to eliminate danger of standing water around the crown-roots. It will succeed under more adverse conditions than will citrus-trees, which will make available for horticultural purposes thousands of acres until lately considered hopeless. Even hardpan has little harmful effect except in so far as making the upper soil more dry in time of drouth. The only really essential constituent of the soil is organic matter and where this is not naturally plentiful it can be remedied with liberal applications of muck, well-rotted manure, or similar materials.

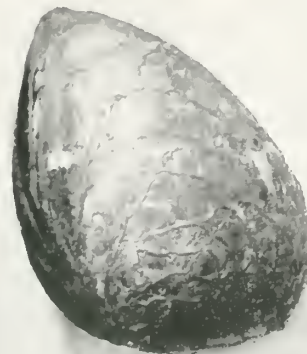
Though in California Avocados are set as close as 16 feet apart, in Florida it is considered better practice to plant about 25 feet apart each way, or an equivalent. Where one has irrigation facilities perhaps the California system of spring planting is to be recommended, especially in sections where there is serious-likelihood of winter-killing from cold the first winter. For Florida, however, we recommend summer or early fall planting where any considerable number of trees are set; at this period the water problem is at its best and the trees have ample opportunity to get in good condition for winter. We also recommend pushing growth well up to the winter months to get maximum growth and also to encourage the prolonging of the dormant period past danger of freezing.

Good preparation for Avocados is very desirable — indeed essential for good results. Dig a hole two feet deep and three feet across, being sure to get through any hardpan, and fill in with top soil, incorporating liberal applications of well-rotted manure if obtainable, or well-aerated muck of good quality, marl or an equivalent amount of lime by analysis, as well as a pound or so of good commercial fertilizer from organic base, such as blood-and-bone, tankage or something of the kind. Unless drainage of the land is good, mound the trees up six to twelve inches above the general level, making the mounds about five feet across. This will serve to shed surface water from the crown roots anyway. Or better than just mounding would be to plow the land into ridges and dead-furrows, in the direction of the best outlet.

The first year after planting fertilize with two or three light applications of commercial fertilizer rich in organic matter, increasing this during subsequent years as the needs of the individual plants and conditions necessitate. In California stable manure is used almost entirely, but we have found that applications of muck and marl hoed into the ground are extremely beneficial, and we strongly urge all planters to make use of this cheap and effective method of pushing their trees along. In some

sections growers rely on cottonseed meal, castor pomace, bone meal, etc. These are all good; it is really a matter of what is best available and the requirements of individual grove conditions, following out the general suggestions here outlined. As the Avocado is partial to organic fertilizer, and as the nitrogen-gathering cover-crops are a cheap and effective form of fertilizing, we recommend the growing of such legumes as beggar-weed, cowpea, velvet bean, etc., as much as possible in the scheme of culture adopted.

Our Avocados are all box-grown, the



Fuerte Avocado — One of the Hardest of the Guatemalan Type — Note Small Seed

only rational way to retain all the root-system and permitting shipment to any point in perfect safety. In planting trees so grown, care should be exercised to disturb the roots as little as possible. After removing bottom board, set the boxed tree in the place prepared for it so the soil after planting will come about two inches above the soil level in the box, split one side with a hatchet, pull up the box, packing the soil carefully around the roots. After planting, mulch the ground well with any coarse material available, taking care NOT TO HAVE IT CLOSE TO THE STEMS — this might encourage both insects and disease.

For remarks on frost protection see page 6 of catalog. It may seem paradoxical to talk of protection for the hardier Avocados, especially in South Florida, but while young these trees should be so cared for—even though they might be perfectly hardy in later years, for the first two or three winters it is always good policy to take no chances where possibility of such injury exists.

Finally, we would say in regard to how soon Avocados will bear—THEY WILL BEAR TOO SOON. The first season they will usually bloom, but do not allow them to bear any fruit until the third year—the increased vigor of the vegetative development will far more than compensate for the loss of a small amount of fruit.

The future for the Avocado. Without any reservation whatever, we believe that the Avocado industry is the most promising horticultural investment for anyone interested in the development of Peninsular Florida. There are now over 500 acres planted to budded Avocados of the finer kinds in this State, with the area rapidly increasing, and now with the prospect of growing the hardier kinds over the greater portion of the State, the outlook is very encouraging.

The supply of Avocados on the Northern markets is infinitesimal compared with the demand, and every season the prices obtained for this "salad fruit" are phenomenal, netting from 10c to 25c apiece to the growers. With the increased number of varieties, Avocados can now be had every month of the year.

In short, every home in Peninsular Florida and close along the Gulf Coast generally, should have a few trees of this remarkable fruit; the food should be as regularly on the table as meat or potatoes—more so, in fact. The outlay would not be great and the returns would go a long way toward reducing the H. C. of L.

Varieties

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICAN ("WEST INDIAN")-TYPE. This is the most tender of the three groups of Avocados, showing pronounced injury at 28 degrees F. They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the State where natural protection is best, as on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places throughout extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan; and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities. The following are the best of this group:

BARKER. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradentown, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a HEAVY AND CONSTANT BEARER, and probably more hardy. The original tree of this variety is at the present time the largest Avocado tree in the State, having been only partly frozen back in the "Big Freeze," and now about sixty feet high and about thirty-five feet through the branches and bore three thousand fruit in 1916! Season October into December.

FAMILY. This is the earliest to ripen of this group we are listing—from early July to last of September. The flesh is greenish

cream colored, of mild, pleasant flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender pear-shaped; in color, maroon red; seed, large and tight in cavity. Tree is vigorous and productive.

POLLOCK. This is considered as distinctly the finest flavored of the South American group. The fruit is large in size, from ½ to 3 pounds in weight, with a smooth, green surface, leathery skin, seed usually filling the cavity, flesh yellow in color, smooth and buttery, and of unusual rich, fine flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower but not as prolific in bearing as could be desired. However, its large size and fine flavor compensate in large measure. Season August to October.

TRAPP. This is the variety most commonly planted in Florida, probably comprising 90 per cent of the groves of budded trees. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1¼ pounds in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. The keeping quality of the fruit is exceedingly good, making it especially valuable as a commercial proposition. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasant flavor. The tree is not as vigorous as Pollock, but bears heavily and when very young. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year and sometimes considerably longer, even to February.

The Hardier Avocados

GUATEMALAN TYPE. This is intermediate between the South American and hardiest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardness this group is probably about like the lemon, though Puebla and Fuerte are distinctly more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and CARRIES ITS FRUIT OVER THE FOLLOWING WINTER, ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily, though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is not large in proportion to the size of the fruit and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

FUERTE. This variety, though originating in Mexico, is considered of the Guatemalan type, and is more hardy than most members of the group. The fruits are oval in shape, weight about a pound each, with a green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25 per cent fat!) with a small tight seed. This variety has shown itself to be an unusually strong grower of erect habit. Season in Florida, December to February.

KNIGHT. One of the celebrated introductions of Mr. E. E. Knight, of California, promising to be one of the favorite varieties for Florida planting. The fruit is round, weighing about 1½ pounds average; skin hard and woody, green in color and slightly rough; flesh firm, free from fiber and of superior flavor, with medium-sized seed tight in cavity. Tree vigorous and prolific, ripening fruit November to March in California.



Avocado—The Delicious "Salad Fruit"



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



PUEBLA. This variety, though originating in Mexico, is of the Guatemalan type; thick, pear-shaped and weighing about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound. Surface nearly smooth; flesh rich and fine; seed small and tight in cavity. Tree a rapid grower, prolific and fruits early. Season December to February. Said to be the most hardy of Guatemalan sorts.

QUEEN. Another of Mr. Knight's introductions, with purple fruit weighing about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pear-shaped, flesh rich and nutty-flavored, and seed small and tight in cavity. The tree is a fine grower and prolific, and the variety is one of the most promising for Florida growing. Season November to last of March in California.

SINALOA. Like Fuerte, this originated in Mexico, though of the Guatemalan type. It is a fairly vigorous grower with fruits of large size for the type, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds. The skin is thick and tough with rough surface, green in color. The flesh is deep cream-colored, smooth, of rich and pleasing flavor, and seed tight in cavity. The tree is productive and ripens its fruit in Florida in January—with age this season will doubtless be extended.

TAFT. The standard summer-fruiting Avocado in California, where it ripens from June to September; this variety is of rather slower growth at first than some and does not bear so early. However, it is productive and, once well established, makes a vigorous growth. It is rather tender for the type to which it belongs. The fruit is of good size, from a pound to a pound and a half, with thick, green skin only slightly roughened, medium-sized seed, tight in cavity, and light yellow, smooth, unusually pleasant, rich-flavored flesh, analyzing 18 per cent fat.

Mexican Type

Because of its extreme hardness this variety should receive special consideration from every home-owner in the central and northern portions of the State. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so very resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy, in maturity, over the greater portion of the State, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious "salad fruit," and in conjunction with them should be planted a Calamondin orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedlings as well as budded trees, and specimens have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree! The skin of the fruit is thin, and the foliage has an anise-like odor when crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

GANTER. An oval fruit weighing about half a pound, of smooth, green surface, small seed tight in cavity, and cream-colored flesh of rich, nutty flavor, analyzing as high as 25 per cent fat. This variety ripens July and August in Florida, though reported as October to December in California. Probably the season will be longer when the trees attain maturity.

HARMAN. This variety is slightly heavier than the preceding with smooth, glossy, greenish-purple surface and seed loose in the cavity. The creamy-yellow flesh is of fine buttery quality and rich flavor. The tree is erect and unusually vigorous, very heavy bearer, ripening its fruit here in July and August.

NORTHROP. Slightly smaller in size than GANTER, it is more pear-shaped and the surface is smooth, glossy and of purplish-black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25 per cent fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, ripening its fruit probably in August and September in Florida.

SAN SEBASTIAN. This variety, unlike the preceding ones of this group, originated in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than any of the others, weighing up to a pound. The skin, too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and unusually hardy. Season in Florida, June and July.

Prices on Avocados

(All budded stock is box-grown.)

TRAPP, BARKER, FAMILY and POLLOCK, \$2.00, \$20.00 per doz., \$150.00 per 100.

GUATEMALAN and MEXICAN SORTS except KNIGHT and QUEEN, \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per doz., \$185.00 per 100.

KNIGHT and QUEEN, \$3.50 each, \$40.00 per doz.

Seedlings

MIXED FLORIDA SEEDLING AVOCADOS, box-grown, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

TRAPP SEEDLING AVOCADOS, box-grown, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

MEXICAN and GUATEMALAN SEEDLING AVOCADOS, pot-grown, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

PHYLLANTHUS distichus. T. Otaheite Gooseberry. Tropical Asia. A small tree, 20 to 25 feet, with graceful pinnate leaves, exceedingly ornamental. Fruit small, white, very acid, used in pickles and for a preserve. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

P. emblica. T. Emblic Myrobolan. Tropical Asia. Small shrubby tree, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Fruit green, acid, used for preserve. 35c, \$3.50 per doz. Larger at 50c.

PSIDIUM. The Guava. A grand fruit in all its varying forms, even the tropical sorts being of special value to Florida because of their surety to sprout up after being cut down by frost, and bearing after one frostless winter.

The fruit is always borne in enormous quantity and varies in size, color, acidity, juiciness and seediness, our aim being to propagate from the very finest types we can secure, and to only offer the best. We grow many thousands of plants yearly from seed only, and offer the following kinds, all of which are valuable for cooking, canning, preserving, making jelly, etc., or may be used in the fresh state with sugar and cream, being only second to finest peaches. All stock is pot-grown, and may be transplanted any time.

P. cattleyanum. ST. CATTLEY GUAVA. A vigorous ever-green shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome broad ever-green leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter; borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color a pretty red. Fruit is juicy, and subacid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is unusually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale. Pot-grown, 1-year, 10c, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100; 2-year, 15c, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100; 3-year, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. A few extra large at 50c.



Chinese Guava

Entirely Distinct from Common Guavas, and Much Hardier. It Should Be in Every Home Garden in South and Central Florida



The Beautiful Grounds Book



P. fredrichstalianum. T. A very acid guava from Costa Rica. Fruits round, thick-meated. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

P. guyava. T. The COMMON GUAVA. Fruits are variable in size and shape, sweet, subacid and sour, and largely in demand for making jelly, marmalade, cheese, and all manner of preserves. We grow this largely, and all from seeds of the most distinct and valuable fruits. Select sorts follow, of which we consider a large majority of the trees will bear true to description, but this can not be guaranteed in seedling stock:

Allahabad. Introduced by us from India. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Brazilian. Fruit very sweet, pink or white, and free from an excess of seeds. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Peruvian. From Cuba. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Smooth Green. From India. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Snow White. A large, fine dessert guava, subacid of finest flavor, comparatively few seeds. A splendid all-round guava. Seedlings, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

Sour. A lot of plants from the most desirable acid guavas, especially suitable for jelly-making and preserving. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

Strawberry. From India. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

White Guinea. A large-sized, sweet guava, thick-meated with very few seeds. Very fine for sweet pickle, dessert or canning. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

P. lucidum. ST. Yellow, or Chinese Guava. Resembles Cattley Guava rather closely in growth, bearing an abundance of yellow fruit somewhat larger than Cattley and sweeter. Same prices as for Cattley, in fine pot-plants.

PUNICA granatum. H. W. Pomegranate. A large-sized fruit with thin, tough rind. The flesh is a beautiful wine-color, crisp, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Very attractive as a shrub, with flowers of reddish-orange effect. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

RHEEDIA aristata. T. A choice, rare tree, attaining height of 50 feet, and resembling a holly somewhat. Fruit of questionable value. Resin medicinal. Nice plants, \$1.00.

R. edulis. T. Brazil. An ornamental, evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with deep green, glossy foliage, and thick-skinned fruits of acid flavor, making superior preserves, etc. Related to Mangosteen. Heavy plants, \$2.00.

R. madrono. T. Medium sized tree of erect growth, native to Central Colombia. The fruit, yellow in color and of most agreeable flavor, is one of the finest of that country. \$1.00.

RUBUS cuneifolius. H. Our native Blackberry. A good strain of fine-sized fruit. 10c, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

R. hybridus. H. The Northey Berry. Resembles the Dewberry in growth. Fruit purplish in color, good sized and of exquisite flavor. Set 5 to 8 feet apart and train on a wire 3 or 4 feet high. 20c, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

R. trivialis. H. The MANATEE DEWBERRY. A delicious black fruit of great value. 10c, 85c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

STRYCHNOS spinosa. T. Natal Orange. South Africa. A very promising new fruit, somewhat larger than an orange with a hard shell. The pulp is aromatic, with the consistency of a ripe banana. \$1.00.

SYZYGium cumini. T. Java Plum. East Indies. This fruit tree is related to Rose Apple and bears purple fruits from one-half to one inch in diameter. 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

S. operculatum. T. India. Splendid evergreen fruiting tree, of special value for timber. Strong stock, \$1.00.

TAMARINDUS indica. T. Tamarind. Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with fine feathery foliage, making an excellent shade tree. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 inches long, containing acid pulp. Season mostly January and February. Nice strong stock, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa. T. Tropical Almond. See page 18.

TETRASTIGMA harmandi. T. Cochin China. Tall woody vine, bearing enormous quantities of fruit resembling a Scuppernong grape. 50c.

UVARIA rufa. T. Asia. A scandent shrub, related to our native Papaw, bearing clusters of 13 to 28 oblong, velvety berries, deep red when mature, containing a whitish, aromatic, acidulous fleshy pulp. 35c, \$3.50 per doz.

VANGUERIA madagascariensis (edulis). T. Vavangue. Madagascar. A small shrubby deciduous tree, with large, shining light green leaves. Fruit smooth, about size of small apple, containing sweet-acid juicy pulp of agreeable taste. 50c, \$5.00 a doz.

VITIS rotundifolia. H. W. The MUSCADINE GRAPE (Uva. Vid). A very vigorous type of grape, needing large arbors, well built, for its loads of fruit. This is the grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally.

Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 7 feet high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every November or December, so that light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vines of *Vitis munsoniana*; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida.

Especially valuable for securing proper pollination are bees, and for those contemplating the extensive growing of grapes it would be well to provide for this accordingly. Mr. F. C. Reimer, Horticulturist at the N. C. Experiment Station, writes the following important words: "The question is often asked whether these grapes can be used successfully for making unfermented grape juice. Careful experiments by one of the largest wine manufacturers in the South show that some varieties are well suited for this purpose. The writer knows of no reason why this should not become an important



Muscadine Grapes—"The" Grape for Florida Planting Generally



Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Fla.



industry in the South." (A bushel of grapes may be expected to yield from 3 to 1½ gallons of juice.)

Following is a select list of choice sorts; price of all sorts for strong 2-year vines, 30c, \$3.00 per doz.:

Eden. Large, black berry of fine flavor. Excellent for wine or grapejuice.

James. Berry very large, black, or purplish black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

Mish. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality.

Scuppernong. Greenish amber in color, of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as a fruit and wine maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September.

Thomas. Medium-sized fruit in small clusters but of fine quality. Makes exceedingly rich, fine-flavored grapejuice.

Male Vines. To pollinate the bearing varieties as listed above. Strong 2-year plants, 40c.

ZIZYPHUS mistol. T. Argentina. A small spiny tree attaining 30 feet, closely related to the Jujube of commerce, and bearing small, edible fruit with large seeds. 50c.



Rose Apple
A Fruit for Candyng and Preserving



View in One of Our Houses for Smaller Palms



SPECIAL NOTICE—*Mostly tropical; suitable for the greenhouse, living room, office, the tropics and warm coast regions of the United States. These may be transplanted at any time of year safely.*

AECHMEA marie-reginae. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air-plant allied to Tillandsia. The leaves are thin and light green; spikes and flowers brilliant scarlet, the individual flowers tipped with light blue. \$1.00.

AGAVE. The Agaves, or Century Plants, are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fibre plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value. The first two sorts named will stand considerable frost.

A. americana variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with cream color. A splendid ornamental. 15c, 25c and 35c for nice young stock.

A. neglecta. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully curved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves. 25c, 50c to \$3.00.

A. sisalana. Sisal Hemp. Mexico. A very valuable fibre plant from Yucatan. SHOULD BE GROWN ON LARGE SCALE FOR FIBRE ON CHEAP FROSTLESS LANDS. LARGE QUANTITIES PRICED ON APPLICATION. As a decorative plant we offer strong stock, 12 to 18 inches high, at 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Smaller at 10c, \$1.00 a doz., \$4.00 per 100.

A. species. A rare, unknown agave, which throws up a flower spike but about 12 feet. Leaves numerous, short, light green. Very decorative. Nice plants, 25c to 50c.

A FEW RARE UNNAMED SPECIES, 25c to \$1.00.

ALOE arborescens. (A fruticosa.) A very ornamental plant with sharply serrated leaves. Flowers bright yellow on a spike 2 feet or more tall. Makes a clump of great decorative value. Beautiful plants, 50c.

A FEW UNNAMED SPECIES AT 50c.

AMOMUM cardamomum. The Cardamon Plant, which produces the Cardamon seeds. Thick leathery leaves, scented, useful as a decorative plant. 25c.

BRYOPHYLLUM pinatum. (B. calycinum.) An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

CEREUS grandiflorus. The Night-Blooming Cereus. Cylindrical or eight-sided succulent growths without true foliage; flowers white, about 5 to 8 inches across. Will climb on tree trunks or any support. 25c.

C. boeckmanni. A white-flowered Night-Blooming Cereus 5 to 6 inches across. The plant stands freezing temperatures and is very desirable. 50c.

C. triangularis. This is also a night-blooming cereus, resembling the preceding, and sometimes called STRAWBERRY PEAR from the handsome fruit. Stems three-sided. Flowers very fragrant, from 6 to 8 inches across. 25c.

COFFEA arabica. Arabian or Commercial Coffee. A splendid decorative plant and valuable ornamental shrub for extreme South Florida and the tropics. The broad, evergreen, dark glossy-green leaves resemble Chestnut foliage and the shrubs, or small trees, are a profusion of elegant white blossoms in the spring. Later the coffee berries turn bright scarlet as they ripen, making a striking and beautiful picture. We have several of the best commercial strains in stock in the following kinds and prices: Murta, Erecta and Padang, 15c, \$1.50 per doz.; Mocha, Erecta, Maragogipe and San Ramon at 50c, \$5.00 per doz.

C. liberica. This species has larger foliage than the preceding, of lighter green color, and the plants are more tree-like in habit. Very handsome. The coffee made from these berries is very strong and rich, and preferred by many to the ordinary commercial strains. Large plants at 75c.

DENDROPOGON usneiodes. The Long Moss, Gray Moss, or Spanish Moss of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees in the South is indescribable. Will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10c; per pound, 25c.

EPIDENDRUM tampense. A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called BUTTERFLY ORCHID. Neat spikes of flowers in spring; pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. 15c, 25c and 50c.

EPIPHYLLUM truncatum. Crab-claw Cactus. A fine house plant, the succulent growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers come in midwinter and are very freely produced, of a rich, deep pink. 25c.

FURCRAEA lindenii. A magnificent ornamental plant, resembling the AGAVES, but more beautiful and attractive. This variety has broad, tapering leaves of a beautiful shade of green, down each side of which run prominent white stripes. Very striking. Strong plants, 50c.

MARANTA arundinacea. Bermuda Arrow-Root. An attractive plant adapted to use in border plantings. Cultivated in the tropics for its white starchy tubers, producing the Arrow-Root of commerce. Easily grown. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

OPUNTIA ficus-indica. Indian Fig Cactus. This grows sturdily upright and very large, heavy sections, and bears fruit about 3 inches long; pale-yellow in color. This has no large thorns and is practically spineless. It is liked by many. Large cuttings, 30c, \$3.00 a doz.



Lemon Vine—Pereskia



O. vulgaris. The Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the Middle States. A low-growing, very spiny species, with most gorgeous flowers of a bright-yellow color, 3 inches across. 10c, \$1.00 per doz.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. "Red Bird Cactus." A West Indian plant, with thick fleshy leaves and small, red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. Admirable as a border plant in frostless locations, especially where the soil is dry, as it grows almost as well in dry soil as damp. Fine plants, 10c, \$1.00 per doz.; large plants, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

PERESKIA aculeata. The Lemon Vine, or Barbados Gooseberry. A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast grower; much used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15c, \$1.50 per doz.

P. bleo. A variety with thick, fleshy, purple stems and bright rosy flowers of large size. 50c.

P. species. New. This resembles somewhat the Lemon Vine, but is dwarf and much more delicate. Flowers greenish white about an inch across. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

PHIORMIUM tenax. New Zealand Flax. A robust, perennial herb with flat, deep-green leaves up to 9 feet long, and bearing numerous dull-red flowers on spikes 8 to 12 feet high. This is a highly ornamental plant for Southern States of milder climate, both striking and picturesque. In the North it can be grown in conservatories, bedding out during the warmer months. Strong plants, 50c and 75c.

PHYLLOCACTUS hookeri. Not a large plant, growing about 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers white, about 3 inches long, agreeably scented. A fine house plant. 25c.

PIAROPUS crassipes. The famous WATER HYACINTH. A beautiful floating plant with very bright flowers in spikes, lilac, blue and yellow; 2 inches across. Will grow in clear water in the house admirably. A valuable forage plant for cattle; will grow in ponds and streams all along the Gulf Coast. Special prices for large quantities. 10c, 75c per doz.

PISTIA stratiotes. Water Lettuce. A pretty, floating plant, sometimes 6 to 8 inches across the rosette of velvety leaves. 10c, 85c per doz.

PITCAIRNIA karwinskiana. This resembles a Bromelia or Tillandsia, with leaves up to 2 feet long. Flowers red, small, in dense racemes. Fine plants, 50c.

RENEALMIA species Porto Rico. Related to Alpinia. Flowers yellowish in scarlet bracts which remain indefinitely. 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

SANSEVIERA guineensis. African Bow-String Hemp. A quick-growing and valuable fibre plant. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, mottled a greenish white. This and following

species are undoubtedly the toughest plants known that may be used as decorative subjects. THEY LIVE IN WATER, OR DRY SOIL, FOR WEEKS, AND IN DARK ROOMS FOR MONTHS WITHOUT ATTENTION! Strong plants, 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c, \$2.50 per doz. Several plants grown in 8-inch pots, \$1.00. ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

S. laurentii. Resembles the following variety except that it has a broad, striking band of yellow down the edge of each leaf. Strong plants, 50c and \$1.00.

S. zeylanica. Ceylon Bow-String Hemp. As a fibre plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. A finer decorative plant even than *S. guineensis*, at the same prices.

THEA sinensis. (Camellia thea.) Tea Plant. This is now being grown commercially in the South in a few gardens. Our stock is of the ASSAM HYBRID VARIETY. Small stock, 25c, \$2.50 per doz.

TILLANDSIA. Air Plant, or Wild Pine. A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants. Tie with wire on rough bark; the plants hold water in their leaves. We list only native Florida species.

T. caespitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves varying in color from gray to red; usually found in most places. 10c.

T. fasciculata. (*T. bracteata*.) One of the largest WILD PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are 1 and 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost); requiring no care except an occasional watering. Attach to wood or hang in a small wire basket. 15c and 25c.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. fasciculata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10c; larger, 25c to 50c.

VANILLA planifolia. A tall-climbing, succulent vine, a true orchid, producing the vanilla pods of commerce from which the extract is made. The stems put out roots by which they fasten tight to any suitable support. 35c.

YUCCA aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet; Spanish Dagger. Seacoast of Southern States and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent, sometimes 10 to 20 ft. high. Very ornamental even when small. Will bear neglect. 25c, 50c.

Y. filamentosa. The Bear-Grass. Our variety is a giant sort, much better than the common strain and worthy of being extensively planted. The white flowers are borne aloft on tall stalks and are very attractive and graceful. 25c, \$2.50 a doz.



Spanish Bayonet
A Typical Specimen of Florida Picturesque Scenery



The Beautiful Grounds Book



Page	Page	Page
Piaropus 57	Sand Box Tree, see Hura 16	Thea 57
Pindo Palm, see Cocos 10	Sansevieria 57	Thespesia 18
Pineapple, see Ananas 46	Sapindus 18	Thevetia 27
Pines, see Pinus 19	Sapodilla, see Achras 46	Thrinax 13
Pink Shower, see Cassia 15	Saraca 18	Thunbergia 27, 36
Pinus 19	Satin Leaf, see Chrysophyllum 47	Thuja 19
Pistia 57	Savanna Palm, see Sabal 12	Tibouchina 27
Pitcairnia 56	Scarlet Bush, see Hamelia 25	Tillandsia 57
Pithecotenus 36	Schinus 18	Tiger Apples, see Thevetia 27
Pithecolobium 17, 27	Screw Pine, see Pandanus 38	Tithonia 27
Pittosporum 17, 30	Seaforthia, see Ptychosperma 12	Tobira Shrub, see Pittosporum 30
Plumbago 27	Sea Grape, see Coccolobis 48	Toddy Palm, see Caryota 10
Plumiera 18	Sebesten Plum, see Cordia 24	Toddalia 27
Plumy Cocconut, see Cocos 10	Selaginella 41	Tomatillo, see Solanum 36
Podachenium 30	Sesbania 32	Trachelospermum 36
Poinciana, see Delonix and Caesalpinia 37	Severenia 32	Trachycarpus 13
Poinsettia, see Euphorbia 37	Shell Flower, see Alpinia 23	Travelers' Tree, see Ravenhala 39
Polypodium 41	Shore Grape, see Coccolobis 48	Tree Fern, see Cibotium 40
Polystichum 41	Silk Oak, see Grevillea 16	Trees 14
Pomegranate, see Punica 54	Silver Fern, see Ceratopteris 40	Trichillia 18
Pomelo, see Grapefruit 47	Silver Thorn, see Eleagnus 29	Triphasia, also see Severinia 27
Popinac, see Acacia 28	Sisal Hemp, see Agave 56	Triplaris 18
Porana 36	Smilax 36	Tristania 18
Pothos 39	Snow Bush, see Phyllanthus 39	Tropical Almond, see Terminalia 18
Prickly Pear, see Opuntia 57	Snow Creeper, see Porana 36	Trumpet Creeper, see Tecoma 36
Pritchardia 12	Soap-berry Tree, see Sapindus 18	Trumpet Flower, see Thevetia 27
Privet, see Ligustrum 17, 29	Solandra 36	Tulip Tree, see Thespesia 18
Prosopis 18	Solanum 36	Turkey Fruit, see Ardisia 23
Prunus 18	Sophora 32	Turk's Cap, see Malvaviscus 26
(See also Laurocercasus.)	Sour Sop, see Annona 46	
Psidium 53	Southern Holly, see Ilex 45	U
Pteris 41	Spanish Bayonet, see Yucca 57	Umbrella Grass, see Cyperus 21
Pterygota 18	Spanish Lily, see Hymenocallis 45	Uvaria 54
Ptychosperma 12	Spanish Lime, see Melicoccus 50	
Punica 30, 54	Spanish Moss, see Dendropogon 56	V
Punk Tree, see Melaleuca 17	Spider Lily, see Hymenocallis 45	Vallis 36
Putranjiva 18	Spiraea 32	Vanuseria 54
Pyrostegia 36	Spiral Flag, see Costus 37	Vanilla 57
Q	Stag Horn Boston Fern, see Nephrolepis 40	Vavangue, see Vangueria 54
Queen Crape Myrtle, see Lagerstroemia 26	Star Jessamine, see Trachelospermum 36	Viburnum 32
Queen Lily, see Curcuma 44	Stenocarpus 18	Victorian Box, see Pittosporum 17
Queensland Ebony, see Bauhinia 24	Stenolobium 27	Vinca 27
Queen's Wreath, see Petraea 35	Stenotaphrum 22	Vitis 36, 54
Quercus 18	Stereulia 18	
R	Also see Pterygota.	W
Rainbow Moss, see Selaginella 41	Stereospermum 18	Walking Fern, see Adiantum 40
Ravenala 39	Stevensonia 13	Wandering Jew, see Zebrina 29
Ravine Plum, see Coccolobis 15	Stillingia 18	Warneria 27, 32
Red Bay, see Persea 17	Strawberry Pear, see Cereus 56	Washingtonia 13
Red Bird Cactus, see Pedilanthus 57	Strobilanthes 27	Water Hyacinth, see Piaropus 57
Red Cedar, see Juniperus 18	Strychnos 54	Water Lemon, see Passiflora 50
Red Gum, see Eucalyptus 15	Stryphnodendron 18	Water Lettuce, see Pistia 57
Ped Mahogany, see Eucalyptus 15	Sugar Apple, see Annona 46	Water Oak, see Quercus 18
Ped Sandalwood Tree, see Adenantha 14	Sugar Palm, see Arenga 10	Wax Myrtle, see Myrica 17
Peineckia 45	And Phoenix 12	Weather Plant, see Abrus 32
Penealmia 57	Surinam Cherry, see Eugenia 49	White Butterwood, see Trichillia 18
Resurrection Fern, see Polypodium 41	Swamp Mahogany, see Eucalyptus 15	White Fringe Tree, see Chionanthus 28
Rheedia 54	Sweet Bay, see Persea 17	White Leadwort, see Plumbago 27
Rhodomyrtus 39	Sweet Gum, see Liquidamber 17	Wild Date, see Phoenix 12
Rice Paper Plant, see Tetrapanax 32	Sweet Olive, see Osmanthus 30	Wild Pine, see Tillandsia 57
Richardia 45	Swietenia 18	Wild Plantain, see Heliconia 38
Rosa de Montana, see Antigonon 33	Sword Fern, see Nephrolepis 40	Wild Rubber Tree, see Ficus 16
Rose 30	Syzygium 54	Wine Palm, see Caryota 10
Rose Apple, see Caryophyllum 47	T	Woman's Tongue Tree, see Albizzia 14
Rose Bay, see Tabernaemontana 27	Tabernaemontana 27	
Royal Fern, see Osmunda 41	Talinum 39	X
Royal Palm, see Oreodoxa 11	Tallow Tree, see Stillingia 18	Xanthosoma 45
Royal Poinciana, see Delonix 15	Tamarind, see Tamarindus 54	
Rubber Tree, see Ficus 16	Tamarindus 54	Y
Rubus 54	Tamarix 32	Yellow Elder, see Stenolobium 27
Russelia 27	Tangerine 48	Yellow Jessamine, see Gelsemium 35
S	Taxodium 19	Ylang-Ylang, see Canangium 15
Sabal 12	Tea Plant, see Thea 57	Yucca 57
Sago Palm, see Cycas 10	Tecoma 36	
St. Augustine Grass, see Stenotaphrum 22	Terminalia 18	Z
St. Lucie Grass, see Capriola 22	Tetrapanax 32	Zebrina 39
St. Thomas Tree, see Bauhinia 24	Tetrastigma 54	Zingiber 39, 45
	Thalia 39	Zizyphus 55
	Thatch Palm, see Thrinax 13	

Our Business Rules

a.—PREPAID SHIPMENTS.—Shipments of plants by mail, or where purchaser wishes us to prepay transportation charges, must be prepaid in accordance with the following scale. (When purchaser desires to pay transportation, note second paragraph following. For foreign shipments, note third paragraph following.)

SCALE—(BASED ON PARCEL POST SYSTEM).

First, Second and Third Zones.—We will deliver at catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Zones.—We will deliver for 10 per cent in addition to catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

Seventh and Eighth Zones and Foreign. — We will deliver for 20 per cent in addition to catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

Name of Town.....

is in Zone..... from Oneco.

Obtain from your postmaster the number of the zone in which you are located from Oneco, Florida, and make memorandum in place reserved for it above. Then determine by scale above shown the amount you will have to allow when plants are to be sent by mail, or if you wish us to assume transportation expense.

b.—EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT.—If, however, your shipment is large enough to warrant handling by express or freight, and you wish to pay transportation yourself, deduct ten per cent (one-tenth) from catalog prices, regardless of where it is to be shipped to in the United States. (We would suggest that all orders amounting to over \$2.00 to be sent outside the first four zones (and within the United States), be sent this way, as long distance express rates are less than Parcel Post on packages of any size. The same applies to the fourth zone on the average package worth \$3.00 or more.)

c.—FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.—In cases of foreign shipments by mail, such shipments are subject to the same rule for prepayment as to the eighth zone in the United States, *i. e.*, 20 per cent above catalog prices. Where a customer wants an order of considerable size sent express or freight, and to pay the transportation charges himself, add 30 per cent and we will send itemized statement of charges in handling the order.

II.

TERMS.—Cash with order. Remit in any safe way. Postoffice Money Order on Oneco, bank draft, Express Order, or currency by registered mail. Foreigners may remit by International Postoffice Order on Bradentown, Fla., or by bank Exchange. We *always* send receipt for money.

In applying prices, not less than six of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100, nor 400 at the one thousand. We can not fill orders under \$1.00. Such orders are a positive loss to us. Should you want a special plant amounting to less than that, add ten cents extra.

III.

GUARANTEEING PLANTS.—This is not done by any reputable Nurseryman *unless* he charges prices sufficiently high to more than offset any possible loss. When good stock is received in good condition, no difficulty should be experienced in getting it to grow and do well unless the conditions are not favorable; and it is obviously not up to the Nurseryman to assume responsibility for CULTURAL FAILURES!

And it would also hardly be fair to the customer who takes proper care of stock and who understands

the requirements of different plants, to charge him a price higher than normal merely to protect the Nurseryman from losses incurred by *guaranteeing* stock to careless, incompetent, or unscrupulous persons! The logic of this should appeal to any sound business judgment.

IV.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.—While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

While our responsibility for safety of plants ceases after delivery of the goods to carrier in so far as liability for damage is concerned, still we feel a personal concern for the interests of our customers and are anxious that their rights should be protected. So much so that, in the case of shipments by express or freight, from which forms of service collection of damage claims is possible, *we will guarantee safe delivery* of all Nursery stock or to collect any just claim *provided consignee has the agent at destination endorse the extent of damage or loss on freight or express receipt!* The same provision applies to overcharge; we keep accurate record of all shipments and have express tariff on file in office, and if any one suspects an overcharge, we will investigate same when they send agent's receipt and secure refund if such has been the case.

V.

CLUB ORDERS.—To those getting up Club Orders, we make special terms. After completing the order as per Rule I, the club raiser may select *extra plants* to the value of ten per cent of the total catalog price. For instance, if Mrs. A. gets up an order of which Mrs. B. orders \$2.00 worth at list prices, Mrs. C. \$3.00, Mrs. D. \$1.00, Mrs. E. \$5.00, Mrs. F. \$3.00, a total of \$14.00—she is entitled to \$1.40 worth of plants at catalog prices. All orders are packed separately and shipped in one case.

VI.

FILLING ORDERS.—All orders are filled promptly, the majority on the day of their receipt. We ship with absolute safety to all parts of the world, by mail, express, and freight. We exercise our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight—in the former case using especially thin material—working for the best interest of each customer as to safety of delivery and least cost.

VII.

SUBSTITUTION.—In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

VIII.

THIS PRESENT CATALOG abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers or others desiring to buy in *quantity* will be given special prices for large lots on application.

IX.

NOMENCLATURE.—This catalog has been carefully revised in regard to names of plants by the United States Department of Agriculture and brought down to date according to the best authority and usage.

The Beautiful Grounds Book

